A. L. Bancroft & Co
721 Market Street

The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

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WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months..... 2 50
" three months..... 1 50

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HESPERIAN COLLEGE,

WOODLAND, CAL.

The Session of 1872-3 of this Institution opens on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1872.

The Academic Year is divided into two Terms of eighteen weeks each. The first term begins August 19th, and ends December 20th, 1872. The second Term begins January 6th, and ends May 9th, 1873.

FACULTY:

ELD. J. N. PENDEGAST, President and Prof. of Sacred Literature.
A. M. ELSTON, A.M., Prof. of Ancient Languages.
SELDEN STURGES, B. P. D., Prof. of Mathematics.
ELD. J. W. WEBB, Principal of the Preparatory Department.
MRS. C. L. CROSS, Principal of the Primary Department.
MRS. S. H. CARROLL, (of Colusa,) Teacher of Music.
MRS. J. E. DIXON, Teacher of Ornamental Branches, French and German.

TUITION:

Classic, per Term.....$34.50
Preparatory, " 24.50
Primary, " 15.50
Music, with use of Piano, per month..... 8.00
French and German, each..... 10.00
Wax-work, including Fruit, Flowers and Vases, per month..... 8.00
Oil Painting, per month..... 8.00
Painting in water colors, per month..... 6.00
Drawing, Pencil and Crayon, per month.. 6.00

Tuition Payable in Advance—Gold Coin.

No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness, and then only for a term of two weeks or more. Students received at any time, and charged from the time of entering till the close of the term.

Boarding can be obtained in private families at from $3 50 to $5 per week. Young ladies will be under the charge of Mrs. C. L. Cross, Principal of the Primary Department. Board, lodging, lights and fuel, per term, $100.

J. L. SIMPSON, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

au17-tf

G. W. GREENE

Is now the Sole Proprietor of the

New Jewelry & Fancy Store.

Mr. G. W. Greene would respectfully inform his friends and the citizens of Yolo generally, that he has fitted up a NEW JEWELRY STORE on the south side of Main street, next door to Selig Hyman. All descriptions of

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Fancy Goods,
Toys, etc.,

For sale at the LOWEST FIGURES. We solicit a share of public patronage.

☞ Mr. GREENE would inform his friends that he is prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the most workmanlike manner. He flatters himself that with an experience of over TWENTY YEARS, he can satisfy the public. All work done by him warranted.

☞ We are agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. se7-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. se21-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & WOOD,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. jy27

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management. The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor.
Woodland, July 20th, 1872. jy26-tf

E. EIDINGER,

Merchant Tailor,

Desires the public to know that he has on hand a fine lot of CLOTHS, imported and domestic, which he is prepared to make up to measure, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage, not only as to the quality of goods, but in style and prices also.

Please give me a call. Shop, first door east of Washington Hall, Woodland. jy20-3m

L. M. RUE,

Photographic Artist,

Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.

Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the art. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. jy13-3m

C. J. GIDDINGS,
SEARCHER OF RECORDS.
Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Office with Co. Recorder, Woodland.

References:—John D. Stephens, President of Bank of Woodland; D. Schindler, County Recorder; E. Bynum and E. Giddings, Ex-Recorders; Hon. Jas. A. Hutton, County Judge; Judges C. S. Frost C. P. Sprague and Jas. Johnson; Hon. F. S. Freeman: J. P. Bullock, Sheriff; J. C. Ball, District Attorney: G. D. Fiske, Insurance agent. oc5-3m

D. RAY, M. D.,

Returns thanks for the very liberal patronage received during the last six or seven years, and hopes that the uniform success attending his practice will warrant a continuation of the same. Office and residence as heretofore.

Woodland, April 1st, 1872. oc5-3m

J. LAMBERT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se21-3m

J. C. BALL,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se21-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. se14

DRS. JACKSON & BELINGE,
SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.

OFFICE:—In rooms formerly occupied by Peirson & Jackson, Odd-Fellows Block, Woodland.

Dr. Jackson's residence—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues.

Dr Belinge's residence—Capitol Hotel. se14

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, SACRAMENTO. [3m

se14]

P. H. SIBLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. se14-3m

GILES E. SILL,
NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. se14

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,
DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. se7

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. se7-3m

CREED HAYMOND. W. C. STRATTON.
HAYMOND & STRATTON,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Office, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, bet. J and K streets, Sacramento. se1-3m

J. W. COFFROTH, Sacramento. S. G. HARPER, Woodland.
COFFROTH & HARPER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. au17-3m

JAMES JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. au10-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,
PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. au10-3m

L. FRIEL,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. I. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland. au10-3m

W. D. CHILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the State and United States Courts. Bankruptcy a specialty. Office with Judge Thompson, one door west of the "Mail" Office, Woodland. au3

DRS. MEHRING & ROSS,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICE—In rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Furniss, Main street, opposite the College, up stairs.

Having this day formed a copartnership for the practice of medicine, will be found at their office at all hours when not professionally engaged.

Dr. Ross' residence Front street, immediately west of the College Chapel. jy20-3m

FROST & BUSH,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. jy13-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. jy13-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. se7

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. H. SPENCE,
HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER

All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. jy13-3m

A Terrible Picture.

On the evening of September 20th, Hon. Elham S. Keith, of South Carolina, made a speech before the Seventeenth Assembly District Greeley and Brown Club, to an immense audience. He drew the picture of the Southern suffering with a master-hand and we commend his remarks to all good citizens. He said:

I come from the far-off South, which has been ground down into dust by Grant's tyrannical rule, to ask your support for Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as the next President and Vice President of the United States; Horace Greeley the great peacemaker, the author of reconciliation, a true and honest man, who dares to do right, and has the confidence of the entire people of this country. The gubernatorial chair of South Carolina is poluted by a theiving adventurer from Ohio, Robert C. Scott. A Committee who were appointed to investigate financial affairs of the State by the Legislature reported that Scott and Baker, the Treasurer, had fraudulently issued over $6,000,000 of bonds. A resolution was submitted to the Legislature impeaching Scott and Baker. These two carpet-baggers had the effrontery to buy up the State Legislature who not only screened them from the laws, but legalized the bonds.

Scott armed the negroes, and on the eve of election caused ball cartridges to be distributed among them as if on the eve of battle, but he would not allow the whites even to carry a weapon. One company met a poor white man and shot him down in cold blood, and this arming of the negroes has been the cause of all the trouble in Union county.

They took possession of the town of Chester and boasted that they would kill all the white men in that town and dance on their graves.

Out of the three hundred and eighty-five convicts sent to the penitentiaries of the State, Scott has pardoned three hundred.

The Legislature of South Carolina is composed of one hundred and sixty-five members, of whom one hundred are negroes.

Base and low as it may seem, a room is set apart for a faro bank. The doors of the legislative halls at Columbia are thrown open to the most worthless and debased creatures, who hob-nob with the members and act most disgracefully. The expenses of this branch of the Government last year was $1,400,000.

By their mismanagement and frauds they have increased the debt of the State from $5,000,000 to $23,000,000. The poorer classes have been so oppressed by the taxes and demands of this terrible bayonet rule that not only have the officers taken their last cent of money, but they have been forced to sell their last milch cow to satisfy their greed at Sheriff's sale.

The judiciary of the State could not be more vile or corrupt. If there is a grog shop or faro bank in the town it is in their houses. Every one is on the verge of bankruptcy, our asylums for the insane are supported by private charity, our State Prison is supported by hiring the services of the convicts to work on the farms and plantations, and our schools are closed.

If any one should be unfortunate enough to give offence to those in power, there is no earthly chance of his escaping the severest punishment, no matter whether he be innocent or guilty.

These, my friends, are some of the reasons why we of the South implore you to give your suffrages for Greeley and Brown. We of the South, whose homes have been desolated by this rule, now beg of you to vote for reconciliation and peace, and we give you the higher, stronger evidence that we are in earnest by heartily supporting Mr. Greeley and the Cincinnati Platform. [Tremendous applause.]

Now, my friends, the two sections of the country are pinned together by the bayonet. By the election of Mr. Greeley we shall be once more united by the principles of brotherly love and mutual esteem. All we ask is that the Government of the South may be in honest hands. Capital and labor will then have a chance to restore the most beautiful and fruitful country in the Union to its pristine strength. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

INTEREST RULES.—Finding interest on any principal for any number of days. The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right hand figures of the answer to express it in dollars and cents.

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; separate the right hand figures and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figure and divide by 6.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 3.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 15.

Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 15.

THE BIGGEST BREWERY IN THE WORLD.—The largest brewery in the world is that of Barclay, Perkins & Co., London. They use anually 18,000 bales of hops and make over 1,000,000 barrels of ale. Their place covers twelve acres in the heart of London, for which they recently refused the sum of $20,000,000, or $1,750,000 per acre Barclay, Perkins & Co., use 9,000 pounds of hops and 12,500 bushels of malt daily. They make 1,750 barrels of beer at a brewing. Their porter is stowed in 172 large tubs, each holding from 1,500 to 3,000 barrels. Talk about big barrels! Why, they have seven casks, called the "seven sisters," which hold 3,600 barrels each. They are 50 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. Their draft horses are the marvel of all London. They have 162 of the splendid nineteen-hand horses, worth $700 apiece. They are so heavy as to wear out an inch thick horse shoe once in two weeks.

How Grant's Money is Raised.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives an idea of how money is raised in New York to push the campaign for Grant:

Two years ago, in the State election, $93,000 were raised from the Custom-house. This year, for the Grant election, under the increased assessment, $110,000 are to be raised from the same place, while the Collector himself, it is understood, is down for $25,000—making $135,000 out of this Custom-house alone. Besides this, there are a number of special assessments for local political purposes, which will amount to a large additional sum. In other branches of the public service in New York, the political assessments are levied in the same way. Next to the Custom-house in importance is the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which has six thousand persons connected with it or dependent upon it. From this place it is estimated that about $70,000 can be raised during this month and next; but to swell the aggregate sum, as well as to swell the aggregate number of votes for Grant in that locality, $2,000 additional hands are to be taken on in this yard next month. Then there are the assessments on the internal revenue functionaries, estimated at $30,000; the assessment on the Post-office, say $10,000; the assessment on the Marshal's office, on the United States Courts and on the military headquarters. The informant from whom we get these facts, and who is necessarily posted about the matter through his official and political position, estimates the entire amount to be raised by political assessment, within about thirty days, from the office-holders in New York, at nearly $350,000.

We are speaking only of the assessments on actual office holders. The amount raised for Grant by regular or assessed contributions from the ward associations, which are thoroughly organized all over the city will, we are assured, carry the sum just mentioned up at least a million dollars. Of course no estimate can be made of the amount that may be raised by other private contributions from the wealthier classes in New York, but another million would not be an over-estimate.

HOW DID SHE DO IT.?—A Dublin chaimbermaid is said to have got twelve commercial travelers into eleven bedrooms, and yet to have given each a separate room. Here we have the eleven bedrooms:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

"Now," said she, "if two of you gentlemen will go into No. 1 bedroom, and wait there a few minutes, I'll find a spare room for one of you as soon as I've shown the others to their rooms."

Well, now, having thus bestowed two gentlemen in No. 1, she put the third in No. 2, the fourth in No. 3, the fifth in No. 4, the sixth in No. 5, the seventh in No. 6, the eighth in No. 7, the ninth in No. 8, the tenth in No. 9, and the eleventh in No. 10. She then came back to No. 1, where, you will remember, she had left the twelfth gentlemen along with the first, and said: "I've now accommodated all the rest, and have still a room to spare; if one of you will step into No. 11 you find it empty. Thus the twelfth man got his bed room. Of course there is a hole in the saucepan some-where; but I leave the reader to determine exactly where the fallacy is, with just a warning to think twice before deciding as to which, if any of the travelers was the "odd man out."

CARL SCHURZ.—Colonel John Walkup, in the Bremen (O.) *Advance*, pays the following handsome compliment to this eminent man: "At the present time no public man of any country fills so large a place in the public mind as Carl Schurz. Twelve years ago we had the pleasure, while attending the Republican Convention at Chicago, of hearing and seeing this eminent man. He had been in this country but a few years, yet his language was pure, in our English sense, as anyone we ever heard. His power of rhetoric is almost unsurpassed by any one we ever heard. In mental grasp certainly not surpassed by any statesman of his day in any country. We are informed by persons who heard him at Cincinnati that nothing could surpass his effort on that occasion; the enthusiasm was unbounded; procession after procession continued to arrive until after twelve o'clock at night. The Cincinnati *Gazette* estimated the crowd at twenty-five thousand. Over the Rhine, where once scarcely a Democrat could be found, now but one voice is heard—Greeley and Brown.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Oct. 4th has the annexed:

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at 12½ o'clock today, all the members present excepting Taylor. Story was called to the chair, and the Clerk read a resolution authorizing the publication of a proclamation submitting the question to the qualified electors of the city and county of San Francisco and Colorado River Railway Company by the issue of the bonds of the city and county to the extent of $10,000,000. The proclamation is in pursuance of the order passed by the Board to provide for granting aid to the San Francisco and Colorado River Railway Company in the construction of a railroad, which order (the proclamation avers) became valid on the third day of October, 1872. The route for which such aid is proposed to be granted is the same route definitely described in said order. The resolution was adopted by 9 to 1; Menzies voting in the negative.

MATRIMONIAL ROMANCE.—We copy the subjoined from the Nevada City *Transcript*: "On Monday evening Justice Rolfe married L. D. Wells to Agatha Gibbs. The parties married some twenty-five years ago in the East, and after a year and a half the husband came to California, where he has since been "drifting about." The wife obtained a divorce and in course of time was married to another man. After some years her husband died and she became a widow. A short time since a correspondence commenced; the old flame of love, which had slumbered, was rekindled, and resulted finally in an offer of marriage, which was accepted by the lady, and she came to California. Nearly a quarter of a century after the first vows were given the ceremony was again performed on Monday night, as above stated."

1868–1872.

The Republican majority in the North Carolina at the State election before the Presidential election in 1868, was 18,641; this year it is less than 2,000—a loss of nearly 17,000 in four years. The Republican majority in Vermont in 1868 was 27,320; this year it is about 25,000—a loss of over 2,000. In 1868 the Republican majority in Maine was 24,403; this year it approximates 16,000—a loss of over 8,000. The Republican majority in West Virginia in 1868 was 4,717; this year, in the only party issue—the adoption of the Constitution—the Democratic majority is probably 3,000—a change of nearly 8,000. The elections of 1868, like those that have just transpired, were State elections, held in a Presidential year, yet when anti-Administration editors commenced comparing the votes of the two Presidential years as the only fair means of estimating the relative loss or gain, General Grant's people object and claim that we must make our comparisons between the two last elections. It was the only way by which they could avoid the evidence of a disastrous Republican loss. The returns from Georgia are startling. The immense Greeley gains carry dismay into the Grant camp, and already the Post Office journals are comparing the figures with the result in 1868. The very test which they condemned in estimating the vote of the States named, they now wish to apply in the case of Georgia. Well, so be it. In 1868 the Republican majority in Georgia for Governor was 7,171; this year the Democratic majority will reach 50,000—a Republican loss of over 57,000. Has any one heard of a tidal wave?—*Post.*

CALIFORNIA.—Was there ever such a country before as California? She is an empire in herself. Were the State moved into the sea there would be nothing needed by her people but to develop her great and diversified resources. Her wheat crop this year will reach $20,000,000 bushels, [It will be nearly 40,000,000.—Ed.] and yet her wheat producing area is not one-fourth appropriated. Her fruits supply the whole coast except Oregon; the East begins to look to her for wine, her wool clip is enormous, and there is growing up within her limits the finest stock of horses and cattle in the world. Yet her population is not 600,000 and not a decade has passed since any pretensions were made in regard to California as a great agricultural State. She is not half appreciated yet. Were all the people of the United States congregated within her borders, she would sustain them all better than France can provide for her thronging millions. Look at her ship exports; gold, wool, wheat, fruit, wine, and these in no stinted quantities, but by the millions, for her people do nothing small. What a future is in store for the Golden State when her thousands of people increase to millions; when her waters are turned into canals to feed the thirsty plains; when her foot-hills are covered with vineyards; when all the trade of the mighty, mysterious East is poured through the gate of gold, and disseminated by half a dozen transcontinental railroads through the Union and to the world beyond. California is a constant study and constant surprise.

SINGULAR PRESERVATION OF A DEAD BODY.—The South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune*, of Aug. 31st, has the following: "Ten years ago this month, Mrs. Anna Reese, mother of Mrs. Mary Owens, of this city, died from over-work and was buried in the Lakeville Cemetery. At the time of her death she was in her fifty-third year, a medium-sized woman, and weighed, as nearly as can be remembered, about 150 pounds. Some time ago Mrs. Owens determined to remove her mother's remains to the cemetery here, and on Saturday last the grave was opened by the city sexton, E. Peak, and Mr. Deal, and they found themselves unable to handle the coffin on account of its great weight. It was supposed that the body had become petrified, and on raising the coffin from the grave it was opened, and although petrification had not taken place, the body was as perfect as the day it was placed in the coffin. After it had been brought to this city a more careful examination was given it. It was estimated to weigh about 200 pounds. The whole body was perfectly preserved, even to such parts as the tongue, which could be moved back and forth in the mouth. The expression of the face was retained and the color of the flesh was natural, except for its waxy appearance. The shroud, when exposed to the air, fell to dust."

PAGE AND SELKIRK.—To the charge made in behalf of H. F. Page that Selkirk, of the Auburn *Stars and Stripes*, sought to be subsidized by him, Selkirk pronounces it an unmitigated falsehood and offers to leave the matter between them to an impartial body of three men, and concludes thus:

"W. A. Selkirk will undertake to convince a triumvirate thus constituted that Page sought Selkirk; made money overtures for his support; that Selkirk would have been largely better off pecuniarily if he had accepted these overtures instead of making the arrangements that he finally did make, and that there are intimate relations between Page and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, or some of its members, in connection with the former's candidacy for Congress. If we don't, on a fair and full hearing, convince any three fair-minded, intelligent and honorable Grant Republicans of the truth of all and every one of the above assertions we pledge ourself to publicly and without qualification retract all that we have said or insinuated in this connection.

A VESSEL FOUND AT SEA WITH ALL HANDS DEAD.—James Dugan arrived at New York, October 3d, from the Sydney, Cape Breton. He reports that, on the 9th of September, the schooner *Lancaster*, on which he was a passenger, fell in with an abandoned vessel, on which was found a skeleton, crushed by fallen rigging, and five other skeletons, four of which appeared to be more recent than the other two. Inquiry seemed to show that all on board perished from hunger. The bowspirit of the vessel bore the name *Glenalvon*. Two decomposed corpses were found in the forecastle. The Captain's corpse was found in his stateroom. Nine bodies were found, altogether. The papers found on board were given to the authorities at Sydney, with a view to learning the history of the *Glenalvon*.

Perpetual Motion.

The Petaluma *Argus* says: A few days ago we announced that a gentleman of this city claimed to have discovered the true theory of perpetual motion, and one that bears the practical test of application.

To-day we were shown the drawing of the machine, with which the inventor claims he can drive the entire machinery of the world, and qualifies this assertion only this way: That there is a possibility *(not a probability)* of there being something that he has overlooked in the details that can only be discovered and remedied by putting his invention to a practical test, and we admit from his explanation of the forces brought into play and the result produced by the application of such forces, that he has discovered what seems to be the true principle of perpetual motion, and the great problem that has occupied the time, spent the fortunes and crazed the brains of learned men through all ages has at last been solved.

If this invention be a success and on scientific principles we do not see how it can be denied, it will revolutionize the world and do away with the steam engine altogether. Our overland trains, ocean and inland steamers will be driven by this power, the cost of which will not amount to mills where it now costs thousands of dollars. For instance, the cost of power to run such a steamer as the Chrysopolis from San Francisco to Sacramento twelve months would not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars. The ignorant may scoff and the unthoughtful deride, but we do candidly admit that we think the invention has introduced the ideas and arranged the application of known forces that will accomplish all the inventor claims for his invention, namely perpetual motion.

In conclusion we will say that the scientific minds and the thinking and reasoning portion of this country, are deeply interested in this discovery. To show that there are those who have all confidence in the success of this machine, we will simply add that a prominent citizen of this place has offered, for a one-twentieth interest in his invention, to pay all the expenses and attend to all the legal business necessary to the perfecting and procuring of patents from the different Governments. This, no doubt, would cost several thousand dollars; and well may be made the offer, for, if the invention is what it looks to be, a success, a one-twentieth interest would be worth millions of dollars.

HOW TO GROW PLUMP.—Dio Lewis gives the following advice: Go to bed at half-past eight or nine o'clock, and don't be in a hurry about getting up in the morning. On going to bed and on getting up in the morning, drink as much cold water as you can swallow. Soon you will learn to drink two tumblers; and some persons may learn to drink still more. Drink all that your stomach will bear. Spend a good deal of your time in the open air without hard exercise, but exposed to the sun. If practicable, ride in a carriage some hours every day. Remain out enough to give you a good appetite, but do not work hard enough to produce excessive prespiration. Eat a great deal of oat meal porridge, cracked wheat, Graham mush, baked sweet apples roasted and broiled beef, though the vegetable part is more fattening than the animal part. Lie down an hour in the middle of the day, just before you take your dinner, to rest, and, if possible, take a little nap. Cultivate jolly people. "Laugh and grow fat" rests upon a sound physiological basis. A pleasant flow of the social spirit is a great promoter of digestion. Keep your skin clean, sleep in a room where the sun shines, keep everything sweet and clean and fresh about your bed, sleep nine, if possible ten hours, in the twenty-four, eat as I have told you, cultivate the jolly spirit, and in six months you will be as plump as you could wish.

NOVEL WAY TO MAKE A PARTY HONEST.—A Radical paper boasts that we have paid $280,000,000 of the national debt. But grant it to be true, the people have given them two thousand seven hundred million of dollars to pay it with. What has become of the trifling balance of $2,420,000,000? Add to this, the $300,000,000 of stealings as defalcations under Grant's administration, and his party is debtor to the American people in the sum of $2,800,000,000, less whatever the cost of an honest and economical administration of the government since the late war would be. The cost of administering the American government during the whole period from 1787 to 1861 (a period of 72 years) was $1,453,770,786, or an average of $20,000,000 a year. So Grant's party has received, in the brief time named, over one billion two hundred millions more money than it cost to carry on this government for the seventy-two years before the election of Lincoln—after which the enormous plundering or stealing began! If this kind of "economy" continues a few years more, the party now in power may cease its plunderings and stealings because there will be nothing left to steel. That may be a novel way to make a party honest, but it does not hold out remarkable inducements for the people to keep it in power.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

A GRANT SPEECH BY ONE OF CLAYTON'S FRIENDS IN LACONIA, ARK.—Grant is gis about as good as 'lected all ready. All de culled men will vote for Grant, de las one ob dem. I would like to see de culled gemmen dat would vote for ole Greeley, dat ole rebel Democrat dat wants to put us all bak into slavry. You mus vote for Grant, he is our fren aud lubs us as he lubs hisself. We are all apple ob his eye; when Grant made de fifteenth commandment to de consiskusion, he said we all should hab forty acres of lan an a mule. Now, I tells you, if we will 'lect him we will get de lan an de mule. Dis Libbel Impublican party am a nest ob rebels. Dis is de coon dat is eatin up your corn. Ole Greeley wants to make a hamnesty an make rebels good as a black man, 'cepting Grant and his kinfolks. You hear de white man takin 'bout de 'lectral vote. What ob de 'lectral vote? I don't care if Greeley gets all de 'lectral votes, and I spec he will get mos all ob dem. De white man votes de 'lectral vote and all de black men will vote for Grant, and dar is about fourty-seven tousand million more culled votes dan dar is white votes in de 'Nited States. Dar for, you see, Grant will be 'lected anyhow. I find I has said all I has got to say.

The Correct Doctrine.

He that is not for us is against us. There are but two sides to the Presidential contest—the Greeley side and Grant side. The battle thickens, and every man must fall into line on one side or on the other. Those who stand aloof on any pretense, are mere jayhawkers, looking out for plunder and holding themselves in readiness to throw up their hats and join in the acclamations of the victor when the battle shall have been fought and won. The challenge should be—"Under which king, Benzonian?—speak or die!" We want no neutrals, and the dictates of sound policy demand that none shall be tolerated. Every man has the right to think for himself and choose his own party affiliations; but no man, and especially no man who claims a voice in the affairs of a party organization, has the right to be Janus faced in a great contest like the present. Hence we demand of all men who have any intention of aspiring to position hereafter to show their hands and take their places in the line of battle. We want to support no man for office hereafter who shirks his duty now, and we believe that we speak the sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of the Old Democratic Guard of California who have rallied to the party standard of every bugle-call that has been sounded during the last twenty years. On this point we heartily concur with the Mendocino *Democrat*, which says: "After we win the coming fight we want the honors to fall upon the shoulders of those only—be they Democrats or Liberal Republicans—who were active and live soldiers in the battle. We want no throwing up of caps, in the hour of victory, by those who had no hand in the contest and stood aloof in the hour of need. The Democrat who is not for Greely is for Grant, and however we may regret to find such a one, he should be marked for future reference as having no claims upon party support. Shutting himself out, out let him be."—*Santa Clara Argus.*

WE SHALL MEET AGAIN.—The following is said to be one of the most brilliant articles written by the lamented George D. Prentice. "The fiat of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal for relief from the great law which dooms us to the dust. We flourish and fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flowers that bloom and wither in a day have no frailer hold upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men will appear and disappear as the footsteps on the shore. Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadow falls across their own pathway, hiding from their eyes the faces of loved ones, whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence. Death is the antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its dark passage may lead to Paradise; we do not want to lie down in the damp grave, even with princes as bed fellows. In the beautiful drama of 'Ion,' the hope of immortality uttered by the death devoted Greek, finds deep response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to fate, his Clamantha asks if they should meet again, to which he replies: 'I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal—of the clear streams that flow forever—of the stars among whose fields of azure my raised spirit has walked in glory. All were dumb; but as I gaze upon thy living face, I feel that there is something in the love that mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clamantha.'"

"LET THOSE LAUGH WHO WIN."—We are told by the Oakland *Transcript* that George C. Gorham made a speech in that place the other day, in which "he made the fusion of the Democratic Congressional Convention with the *Union's* Convention and the bringing forth of Coggins as the result of the unnatural connection, so ridiculous that the whole audience gave way to boisterous laughter." Also, that "he scourged the Sacramento *Union* for its treacherous course in just and unmeasured terms." Whereupon the *Union* remarks: We have read such notices of Gorham and his speeches and the laughs he raised at our expense and the scourgings he gave us before. They were of daily report in 1867; but they were forgotten soon after the September election in the universal rejoicings of the people at the overwhelming defeat of this low comedian in politics. And if we don't much misinterpret the signs of the times Gorham and his two friends, Page and Coghlan, are even now as far in the depths of the forest as he was in 1867, when delivering his laugh-provoking burlesque speeches about the *Union.*

IN THE RIGHT SPOT.—The heart of Arkansas is in the right spot. Here is what the Arkansas Democratic Executive Committee, after urging the people to support the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominations, say, speaking of the movement against the present corrupt State Government: "This is not an ordinary political contest, such as we used to have in the better days of the Republic. It is not a question of national bank or tariff, but a question of bread.' We are not battling for an abstract idea, but for freedom—for equal rights—for freedom from the horrors of martial law, and for an honest administration of the Government, both State and National; and above all, and beyond all other things, we wish to burst asunder the 'iron bands,' of registration, which now fetter the limbs of over forty thousand tax-payers of Arkansas."

LIBEL SUIT FOR FIVE MILLIONS.—Nathaniel Niles, ex-Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, has been prosecuted by the New Jersey Railway Company, and a suit for libel was commenced against him recently in the Supreme Court, the damages being laid at $5,000,000. The alleged libel is an article which appeared in the *Nation* over the signature of "Jersey," and the Company intends to have the case brought speedily to trial. Attorney-General Gilchrist, Courtlandt Parker, J. D. Banghart, of New Jersey, and Cole & Murray, of this city appear as counsel for the Company,—*World.*

A PUBLISHING firm in Portland Me., recently paid an advertising agency in New York twenty-seven thousand dollars for inserting an advertisement of four lines for one year in all American weeklies.

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL.:

Saturday, October 12, 1872.

WITH THE DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING THAT IF ELECTED, I SHALL BE PRESIDENT, NOT OF A PARTY, BUT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, I ACCEPT YOUR NOMINATION IN THE CONFIDENT TRUST THAT THE MASSES OF OUR COUNTRYMEN, NORTH AND SOUTH, ARE EAGER TO CLASP HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM WHICH HAS TOO LONG DIVIDED THEM, FORGETTING THAT THEY HAVE BEEN ENEMIES IN THE JOYFUL CONSCIOUSNESS THAT THEY ARE AND MUST HENCEFORTH REMAIN BRETHREN.—*Greeley.*

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

J. C. SHORB.....San Francisco.
F. M. PIXLEY.....San Francisco.
JO. HAMILTON.....Placer County.
F. H. ROSENBAUM.....San Francisco.
PETER DONAHUE.....San Mateo County.
JOHN YULE.....Placer County.

ALTERNATES.

E. E. HEWITT.....Wilmington.
A. SPERRY.....San Joaquin.
JUAN B. CASTRO.....Monterey.
ROBERT McGARVEY.....Mendocino.
JOHN DAGGETT.....Humboldt.
A. J. SPENCER.....Santa Clara.

FOR CONGRESSMAN—THIRD DISTRICT,

J. K. LUTTRELL,

OF SISKIYOU.

FOR SUPERVISOR—SECOND DISTRICT,

GEORGE H. SWINGLE,

PRESENT INCUMBENT.

THE EASTERN ELECTIONS

Indiana Democratic by a Small Majority.

Full returns of the Eastern elections on Tuesday have not yet come to hand, but enough has been received to warrant the conclusion that the Democrats and Liberals have carried Indiana, electing Hendricks by a small majority and seven out of ten Congressmen. This is a great victory for the Greeley party.

The Radicals have probably carried Ohio by a small majority, and Pennsylvania is also claimed by them, Philadelphia having, as is charged by the Democracy, been "packed" for the purpose by the corrupt Cameron, backed by unscrupulous minions of the Administration. Nebraska has probably gone Radical by about 5,000.

An impartial review would seem to reach the conclusion that the elections thus far are just about a stand-off. The success of the Greeley party in Indiana, with the immense majorities in Kentucky and Georgia, and its success in other States fully offsets all that the Radicals accomplished; and the certainty of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Wisconsin and Illinois, and the probabilities of California, Nevada and Oregon, in the North, with all the Southern States except Mississippi and South Carolina, for Greeley, he stands a good chance for becoming our next President. On the fifth of November there well be but little chance for colonizing by the Administration, as has been so outrageously done in some of the States recently, North Carolina in particular. Therefore we consider Greeley's election certain if his friends only do their duty from now till and including the fifth day of next month.

TAKEN A PARTNER.—Mr. A. A. R. Utting has purchased a half interest in the Napa *Reporter*.

SAN JOAQUIN.—The Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin county have fixed the rate of taxation for this year at $1 05 on each $100.

FOREARMED.—Stockton has a steam fire engine. Upon a trial of its capacity the other day it threw water a distance of 225 feet through a 1¼ inch nozzle.

DEATH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.—The telegraph brings the sad intelligence that Hon. Wm. H. Seward died at Auburn, New York, on Thursday morning, Oct. 10th.

SUBSIDY REFUSED.—The Board of Supervisors in Marin county refused recently to call an election to vote on the question of a subsidy for the Northern Coast Railroad.

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the great fire in Chicago was observed in that city on the 8th, by a general suspension of business and memorial services in most of the churches. The city has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the fire, having now a larger population than before it occurred.

MARRIAGE OF HON. CREED HAYMOND.—On Wednesday morning of last week the nuptials of Hon. Creed Haymond and Miss Cornelia Alice Crawford, both of Sacramento, were celebrated in Grace Church, Rev. J. H. C. Bonte officiating. They went on a bridal tour to Chico, where Mr. Haymond delivered the annual address before the Agricultural Society.

THE LIBERALS IN SAN FRANCISCO.—On Monday night there was an immense Greeley procession in San Francisco numbering several thousands. There was speaking from several stands by Senator Casserly, Judge Hardy, Jo. Hamilton, Frank Pixley and many other distinguished speakers. The *Examiner* says it was the largest political gathering of any party ever assembled in that city.

ENLARGED.—The San Francisco *Evening Post* has again been compelled to increase its size by the pressure upon its advertising columns, in order to furnish a sufficient amount of reading matter. The *Post* now claims the largest circulation of any evening paper west of the Rocky Mountains. It is a splendidly conducted paper, and is furnished at the low price of ten cents a week or $5 a year by mail.

FOOT RACE.—The great foot race of 100 yards, in Stockton, on the 5th, between John Kane of Oregon, and Crandall of Stockton for $1,000 a side, Crandall to give Kane three feet on the outcome, we learn from the *Republican* was won by Kane, he taking the lead from the start and coming out three feet ahead—time about 9¼ seconds. A large number of persons were present, and a great deal of money changed hands.

THE GREAT COMING TROTS.—The advertisement will be found in this paper of the great trot for a purse of $7,500, to come off at Sacramento on Wednesday next, Oct. 16th, between "Goldsmith Maid" and "Occident," and at Alameda the following Wednesday, Oct. 23d, between "Lucy" and "Occident" for a like purse of $7,500. These are admitted to be the three fastest trotters in the world, and they will doubtless draw immense crowds to witness these trials for the stakes mentioned and the championship of the world. Excursion tickets will be sold at all the railroad stations in the State.

Appeal to Democrats--The True State of the Case.

We ask those Democrats who are opposed to Mr. Greeley (if there are any such in this vicinity,) to read the following extract from a letter written by a prominent ex-member of the Virginia Legislature in reply to one from a friend who resides here in Woodland. It shows clearly why the people of the South are in favor of the election of Greeley and so bitterly opposed to Grant and his oppressive, corrupt administration. A Democrat who reads such evidence—which we know to be from a gentleman of the highest character and of unimpeachable integrity—and then in face of the facts so distinctly stated and of the other fact that all the leading men of the party all over the country, together with the great mass of the Democracy and the best and purest men in the Republican party, endorse Mr. Greeley for the same reason; knowing, too, that the renomination at Baltimore was so unanimous as to leave no doubt that it was the wish of the entire party, with, perhaps, a few individual exceptions—we say that any man who still holds out and refuses to endorse Mr. Greeley, and to vote for him also, is no longer entitled to be considered a Democrat. He no longer regards the best interests of his country. He turns a deaf ear to the appeals of his oppressed and downtrodded countrymen in the South, from whom he now has an opportunity to remove the galling yoke of Grantism.

Democrats, read and heed the following statements, and act as your convictions of right, as your consciences dictate, as justice to our suffering fellow countrymen demands, and you will then vote for Horace Greeley for President. "He that is not for us is against us." So he who refuses to vote for Greeley assists to re-elect Grant and keep in power the most corrupt, the most disgraceful admiistration that has ever cursed this or any other country. Following are the extracts referred to:

Do you ask me why Southern people want Greeley elected President over Grant? It astonishes me that such a question is asked. Grant and his administration have injured and oppressed us in every way. The public finances are so managed as to destroy our industry and trade. The taxes are so imposed that the heaviest part of the burden falls on the desolated and impoverished South.

We are not, as other States are, allowed to manage our own affairs in our own way, by the men of our own selection. The hand of Federal oppression is thrust into all our business. All the Federal offices among us are filled with the meanest of the Northern men. These offices ought to be filled with our own men; but Grant will not allow it. He gives them all to his own Northern supporters. No decent Northern man will allow himself to be thrust into such a place; consequently the places are crowded with rogues and thieves, who steal the public money and the little we have that they can get hold of, and then write back to the North slandering us, representing us as "rebellious" if we complain of their frauds and wrong doings. This state of affairs is true to the letter; but it is hard for those not here to realize that there are such outrages going on in the South. Grant uses all his power to keep our State Governments in the hands of those bad men. Consequently the debts of most of the States are now four-fold what they were, and there is nothing to show for it.

Grant and his administration, little by little is destroying our State authority, undermining our Judiciary by legislation, absorbing the power of our Courts and interfering with our Judicial proceedings. He has claimed and Congress has given him the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and under it he is throwing a multitude of the Southern people in Jail there to rot; and he can throw me in any moment he pleases, there to stay until he sees fit to let me out. To gain power and popularity at the North he and his friends denounce us now as unsubdued rebels, not half punished; when the truth is, we take insults and wrongs *without a word of reply* even, as no people ever did.

Grant has now here in Virginia, negro orators, sent from the North, who denounce us as slaveowners and rebels with whom Government has dealt too gently, and that we must be subdued.

They say that if Greeley is elected the old Democratic party will be restored; that Greeley is too much for States Rights; that Greeley will let Virginia govern herself in her internal policy; while Grant's plan is for the North to govern us.

Grant has used the power of the Government to enrich himself and friends, to oppress those who do not support the radical party, to injure, cripple and debase the South. He is for depriving the States of every power; he is for depriving the South of every vestage of right; *without head and without heart, and a brute*, he holds his place by wringing sighs and groans from the poor oppressed people of the South.

This is but a hasty sketch of the enormities of Grantism. Where is relief to come from? The South, at the first mention of a Liberal movement on the part of the best men of the Republican party, stretched itself up, eagerly, upon tiptoe, to watch the blessed movement and to rush forward to embrace it. Greeley is presented as the candidate, surrounded with the best men of his party. But "he has been our enemy!" True; but he has heard our cry of suffering, he has seen our desolation, and he calls on his old party to *stay the hand of oppression and wrong*. He says "take away from the South the carpet baggers who have been put over them and give to their own best men the management of their affairs; restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, so they may be free from oppression and may have their liberty; stop stealing their money; restore all their rights."

Grant's amnesty gives the right to vote, but it does not place all the people on the same platform. Greeley's does. Under Greeley's amnesty our men can go into the Army and Navy, hold Federal offices, and be perfectly free.

Could we hesitate what to do? Wont it be the best we can or could do—to support Greeley)—no more! will not Greeley do more—can he not do more for us than a Democrat could do? He can. Greeley is now surrounded by *our friends:* Grant is surrounded by *our enemies*.

He who hesitates is *blind* to the wishes and best interests of the South.

Death of Hon. J. W. Coffroth.

The whole community was shocked on Wednesday morning by the news received by telegraph of the sudden death of this distinguished gentleman. It is but a few days since he was in Woodland attending one of our Courts, apparently in good health. Now he is no more. His familiar, genial face will not again smile upon us. He will be missed throughout the entire State—missed and mourned. The Sacramento *Union* of Thursday contained the following particulars of the death of Mr. Coffroth, with a brief sketch of his life:

Sacramentans were grieved and astonished yesterday morning when the news was circulated that James W. Coffroth had died suddenly at his residence on H street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. People at first refused to believe the report, he having been, apparently, in such robust health on the previous day and evening, but bad news, which travels so quickly, is usually as quickly confirmed, and thus it was in this instance. It appears that he had arisen at his usual hour, seemingly well, partook of breakfast and seated himself on a lounge in the dining room near the window while waiting for a street car to pass in which to ride down to his office. Suddenly he fell to the floor, without so much as an exclamation of pain. At the time the only person in the room with him was a Chinese domestic, who quickly alarmed the household, and messengers were dispatched for physicians, but the unfortunate gentleman had been past relief from the time he fell and ceased to exist before the messengers fulfilled the duty intrusted to them. A post mortem examination made subsequently revealed the fact that death resulted from aneurism of the aorta, the latter, on breaking, having discharged its contents through the æsophagus into the stomach, which was distended to its utmost size.

Deceased, who was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, served an apprenticeship as a printer in the *Keystone* office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was correspondent of an Eastern journal from the battle-field during the Mexican war, came to California in 1849, when but about 20 years of age, and made his home in Columbia, Tuolumne County, where his talents soon brought him into prominence, while his ready wit and constant good nature caused him to become exceedingly popular. In 1852 he was chosen to represent the county in the Assembly, and bore himself so well that his constituents sent him the next term to the Senate, and continued him there until 1857, when he took up his residence in Sacramento, and has since then remained here. His legal attainments served to place him in the highest rank of the profession as a criminal lawyer, while his eloquence made him one of the most interesting of public speakers; and his thorough acquaintance with politics and politicians, and ready tact in dealing with them, rendered him a leading man in the party with which he affiliated. He was three times a candidate before the people for Congress from the Second District, and though unsuccessful in the various campaigns, yet his popularity was attested by the number of votes received by him in excess of those cast for the remainder of his ticket. A man of personal magnetism and social qualities, he attracted to himself a host of friends from among the people who became acquainted with him, and of these especially do Sacramentans, who lived and associated with him so long, deplore his untimely decease.

On the announcement of his death being made known the fire bells were tolled, deceased having been at one time an officer of Knickerbocker Engine Company, and at the time of his death a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. Many flags were placed at half-mast throughout the city. The Sixth District Court, on motion of D. W. Welty, adjourned out of respect to his memory, Judges Ramage and Heard delivering some very feeling remarks on the occasion. The Police Court also adjourned, on motion of C. T. Jones, pertinent speeches being likewise made by City attorney Tilden, I. S. Brown and Judge Gilmer. A meeting of the bar will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Sixth District Court-room, to take action of respect and esteem. It is not known yet when the funeral will take place, as relatives in the East have been telegraphed to. It will not, probably, be before Sunday, however. He having been a member of the Masonic fraternity, exercises will be under the auspices of the Masons.

THE SOUTH IN EARNEST.—Latest reports from Georgia state that the Democratic majority in that State will reach the immense number of 55,000. This glorious result insures a similar victory in every Southern State except South Carolina, where the negroes outnumber the whites two to one. It further proves that that the Southern people have acted in good faith in the Reform movement led by Horace Greeley—that in asking the Northern people to help elect him President of the United States they stand ready to do their part of the work; and this the Democracy in Georgia have proved to us in the result of their State election, for the campaign was conducted with reference to the Presidential election. Whatever may be counted upon at the North, the South is sure for Greeley by an overwhelming majority.

JUST THE REVERSE.—Some of the Grant papers have been reporting that the circulation of the New York *Tribune* had fallen off of late at a great rate. On the contrary, the *Tribune* publishes the figures to show that from the 1st of July to the 1st of October its subscription increased 21,500 copies.

New Advertisements.

GRAND TROTS.

GOLDSMITH MAID AND OCCIDENT!

OCCIDENT AND LUCY.

—THE—

Fastest Trotters in the World!

AT SACRAMENTO,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16,

Purse, $7,500.

Trotting Race—Mile heats, three in five.

Budd Doble enters.....b.m. Goldsmith Maid
J. L. Eoff enters.....b. g. Occident

AT TREAT'S TRACK, ALAMEDA,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23,

Purse, $7,500.

Trotting Race—Mile heats, three in five.

O. A. Hickok enters.....b. m. Lucy
J. L. Eoff enters.....b. g. Occident

EXCURSION TICKETS to these Trots will be sold by all agents of Railroad Companies throughout the State.

Extra Trains and Steamboats will leave immediately after these trots, for the accommodation of persons attending the Races from a distance.

Extra Ferry Boats and Cars will be placed on the Oakland and Alameda Routes, for the accommodation of persons attending the Second Trot. The Cars and passengers within twenty feet of the Entrance to the Track.

☞ Horses will start at 2½ o'clock P.M. ☜

BAY DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,
J. M. DUNCAN, President.
A. D. CARPENTER, Secretary. oc12-2w

Justice Court Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF PUTAH Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California, before JAMES ONEAL, Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid.

The People of the State of California to D. H. ALLEN, greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear before the unsersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Putah and County of Yolo, within ten days from service of this summons, to answer unto the complaint of WILLIAM H. MARDEN and J. F. CLIFF, now on file in this office, who sue to recover from you the sum of one hundred an.. thirty dollars, U. S. gold coin, besides the interest due thereon owing on a Promissory Note dated October 24th, A.D. 1870, due one day after date, without grace, also for the sum of Thirty-seven 96-100 dollars, balance on book account for merchandise furnished you by Plaintiff at your request as fully set forth in a complaint on file in my office. And if you fail to appear and answer, the Plaintiff then and there will take judgment against you for the aforesaid amount, together with costs and damages.

Given under my hand in Davisville, this Eleventh day of October, 1872.

JAMES ONEAL,
oc12-2w Justice of the Peace.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ASBERRY & LAMBERT, in the Butchering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be kept at the Yolo Market, for the settlement of all company accounts, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts immediately without further notice.

JAS. ASBERRY,
W. LAMBERT.

Woodland, October 9th. 1872.

NOTICE.

The business will be continued by LAMBERT & VEIRS, who respectfully ask a continuance by the public of their patronage.

LAMBERT & VEIRS.

Woodland, Oct. 10, 1872. [4w

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DINSMORE & CO., in the business of Wagon-making and Blacksmithing, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate settlement with R. B. DINSMORE.

THEO. WILLIARD,
A. WEAVER,
R. B. DINSMORE.

NOTICE.

The business will be continued by WEAVER & WILLARD former paitners in the firm of DINSMORE & Co.

WEAVER & WILLIARD.

Woodland, Oct. 7th, 1872. oc12-4w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the blacksmithing business, at Cottonwood, Yolo County, under the firm name of Gill & Keller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties owing the late firm are notified that they must come forward and settle immediately. JOSEPH KELLER.

HENRY GILL.

Cottonwood, Oct. 10th. 1872. oc12-4w

New Advertisements.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Oct. 1st, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENERAL ELECTION will be held throughout the State on TUESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1872, when the following officers are to be elected:

Four Representatives to the Congress of the United States, to be elected in the following manner:

One Representative in the First Congressional District, comprising the city and County of San Francisco.

One Representative in the Second Congressional District, comprising the counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, San Joaquin, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Sacramento, Placer, Nevada, Alpine and Tuolumne.

One Representative in the Third Congressional District, comprising the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Solano, Yolo, Sutter, Yuba, Sierra, Butte, Plumas, Lassen, Tehama, Colusa, Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Siskiyou, Klamath and Del Norte.

One Representative in the Fourth Congressional District, comprising the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, Monterey, Fresno, Kern, Merced, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Mono and Inyo.

There are also to be elected six Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

And I do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Par. I, of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of $10,000.

In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of California to be affixed. Done at Sacramento this first day of October, A.D. 1872.

{SEAL}

NEWTON BOOTH, Governor.

Attest: DRURY MELONE, Secretary of State.

Supervisors' Proclamation.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF YOLO,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
WOODLAND, Oct. 8th, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Election will be held throughout the County of Yolo on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of NOVEMBER, A.D. 1872, when the following officers are to be voted for:

ONE REPRESENTATIVE in the Third Congressional District within which the County of Yolo is situated, and also SIX ELECTORS of President and Vice President of the United States.

There will also be elected ONE SUPERVISOR in the Second Supervisors' District, comprising the Precincts of Merritt, South Putah, North Putah, Buckeye, East Cottonwood, West Cottonwood and Quicksilver.

GEO. H. SWINGLE,
President Board of Supervisors.
D. SCHINDLER, Clerk,
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

POLLING PLACES AND ELECTION OFFICERS IN YOLO COUNTY.

It is hereby ordered that the following be and are hereby appointed Polling Places and Election Officers in the several precincts of this county, the persons appointed to serve as such during the ensuing two years:

East Grafton—Polling place, Union Hotel; Inspector, A. C. Turner; Judges, John A. Black, Carey Barney.

West Grafton—Polling place, Theodore Weyand's House; Inspector, Milton Dale; Judges, James Root, E. G. Berger.

North Grafton—Polling place, Antelope Post Office; Inspector, George W. Lewis; Judges, W. J. Clarke, E. W. Dunnigan.

Cacheville—Polling place, Town of Cacheville; Inspector, John Pace; Judges, C. Nelson, J. A. Hutton.

Fremont—Polling place, House of Charles Grey; Inspector, Jackson Wilcoxson; Judges, A. G. McCormick, J. T. Hall.

Washington—Polling place, brick house of W. W. Hodgdon; Inspector, James S. Stevenson; Judges, John W. Hay, John Hoagland.

Merritt—Polling place, School House; Inspector, R. F. Hester; Judges, H. S. Ivey, J. H. Cave.

South Putah—Polling place, Wm. McClure's house; Inspector, L. C. Drummond; Judges, George W. Carey, G. L. Luddington.

North Putah—Polling place, office of James O'Neal; Inspector, E. J. Haight; Judges, Wm. H. Marden, Wm. Brown.

Woodland—Polling place, Judge Thompson's Office; Inspector, E. Bynum; Judges, J. L. Simpson, George D. Fiske.

East Cottonwood—Polling place, Haines' store; Inspectors, L. D. Stevens; Judges, J. S. Tutt, D. B. Hurlburt.

West Cottonwood—Polling place, Joel Wood's store; Inspector, P. G. Everett; Judges, John A. Lang, Joel Woods.

Buckeye—Polling place, Harlan & Welch's store; Inspectors, F. G. Russell; Juages, L. Moody, G. M. Dameron.

Fairview—Polling place, Lafkey's blacksmith shop; Inspector, J. M. Dutton; Judges, J. B. Dunnigan, J. F. Nelson.

PROVISIONS OF THE CODES RELATIVE TO ELECTIONS.

SEC. 41. Every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of any law of this State relating to elections who willfully neglects or refuses to perform it, or who in his official capacity knowingly and fraudulently acts in contravention or violation of any of the provisions of such laws is, unless a different punishment for such act or omission is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or both.

SEC. 42. Every person who willfully causes, procures or allows himself to be registered in the Great Register of any county, knowing himself not to be entitled to such register, is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail or State Prison not exceeding one year, or by both. In all cases where, on the trial of a person charged with any offense under the provisions of this section, it appears in evidence that the accused stands registered in the Great Register of any county without being qualified for such registration, the Court must order such registration to be canceled. [Stats. 1866, p. 259, Sec. 34.]

SEC. 43. Every person who, after being required by the Board of Judges at any election, refuses to be sworn, or who, after being sworn, refuses to answer any pertinent question propounded by such Board, touching his right or the right of any other person to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1866, p. 511, Sec 5.

SEC. 44. Every person summoned to appear and testify before any Board of Registration, who willfully disobeys such summons, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1868. p. 632, Sec. 15.]

SEC. 45. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or knowingly hands in two or more tickets folded together, or changes any ballot after the same has been deposited in the ballot box, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballot to those legally polled at any election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to, or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots lawfully polled, other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or carries away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll list, or ballots, or ballot box, for the purpose of breaking upor invalidating such election, or willfully detains, mutilates, or destroys any election returns, or in any manner so interferes with the officers holding such election or conducting such canvas, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at such election, as to prevent such election or canvass from being fairly held and lawfully conducted, is guilty of felony. [Stats. 1855, p. 236, Sec. 1; 1856, p. 165, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 46. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, being entitled to vote attempts to vote more than once at any election, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Stats. 1850, p. 111, Sec. 101.

SEC. 47. Every person who procures, aids, assists, counsels, or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing that the person is not qualified to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1866, p. 511, Sec. 8.]

SEC. 48. Every officer or Clerk of Election who aids in changing or destroying any poll list, or in placing any ballots in the ballot box, or taking any therefrom, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballots to those legally polled at such election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots polled, any other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or allows another to do so when in his power to prevent it, or carries away or destroys, or knowingly allows another to carry away or destroy, any poll list, ballot box, or ballots lawfully polled, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than two nor more than seven years. [Stats 1858, p. 165, Sec. 2.]

SEC. 49. Every Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of an election, who, previous to putting the ballot of an elector in the ballot box, attempts to find out any name on such ballot, or who opens, or suffers the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in to be opened or examined previous to putting the same into the ballot box, or who makes or places any mark or device on any folded ballot with the view to ascertain the name of any person for whom the elector has voted, or who, without the consent of the elector, discloses the name of any person which such Inspector, Judge, or Clerk has fraudulently or illegally discovered to have been voted for by such elector, is punishable by fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. [Stats. 1863, p. 398, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 50. Every person who forges or counterfeits returns of an election purporting to have been held at a precinct, town or ward where no election was in fact held, or willfully substitutes forged or counterfeit returns of election in the place of the true returns, for a precinct, town, or ward where an election was actually held, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than two nor more than ten years. [Stats. 1863, p. 399, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 51. Every person who willfully adds to, or subtracts from, the votes actually cast at an election, in any returns, or who alters such returns, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than five years. [Stats 1863, p. 399, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 52. Every person who aids or abets in the commission of any of the offenses mentioned in the four preceding sections, or who, being present at or cognizant of the commission of either of such offenses, does not give information thereof as soon as practicable to the District Attorney or Grand Jury of the proper county, or some Justice of the Peace of such county, is punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of six months, or in the State Prison not exceeding two years. [Stats. 1863, p. 399, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 53. Every person who, by force, threats, menaces, bribery, or any corrupt means, either directly or indirectly attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving the same, or attempts by any means whatever to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, or furnishes any elector wishing to vote, who cannot read, with a ticket, informing or gives such elector to understand that it contains a name written or printed thereon different from the name which is written or printed thereon, or defrauds any elector at any such election, by deceiving and causing such elector to vote for a different person or any office than he intended or desired to vote for; or who, being Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election, while acting as such, induces or attempts to induce, any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof, to vote differently from what such elector intended or desired to vote, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1850, p. 110, Sec. 98.]

SEC. 54. Every person who, with intent to promote the election of himself, or any other person, either:

1. Furnishes entertainment at his expense to any meeting of electors previous to or during an election;

2. Pays for, procures, or engages to pay for any such entertainment;

3. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for the purpose of procuring the attendance of voters at the polls, or for the purpose of compensating any person for procuring attendance of voters at the polls, except for the conveyance of voters who are sick or infirm;

4. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for any purpose intended to promote the election of any candidate, except for the expenses of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and of printing and circulating ballots, handbills, and other papers previous to such election—is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 55. Every person who, being a candidate at any election, offers or agrees to appoint or procure the appointment of any particular person to office as an inducement or consideration to any person to vote for, or procure or aid in procuring the election of such candidate, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 56. Every person, not being a candidate, who communicates any offer made in violation of the last section to any person, with intent to induce him to vote for or to procure or aid in procuring the election of the candidate making the offer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 57. (§§ 84, 85, 86.) Every person who gives or offers a bribe to any officer or member of any legislative caucus, political convention, committee, primary election, or political gathering of any kind, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for offices of honor, trust or profit in this State, with intent to influence the person to whom such bribe is given or offered to be more favorable to one candidate than another, and every person member of either of the bodies in this section mentioned, who receives or offers to receive any such bribe, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than one nor more than fourteen years.

SEC. 58. Every person who by threats, intimidations, or unlawful violence, willfully hinders or prevents electors from assembling in public meeting for the consideration of public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 59. Every person who willfully disturbs or breaks up any public meeting of electors or others, lawfully being held for the purpose of considering public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 60. Every person who makes, offers or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the number of votes to be cast either in the aggregate or for any particular candidate, or upon the vote to be cast by any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 61. Every person who willfully violates any of the provisions of the laws of this State relating to elections, is, unless a different punishment for such violation is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or by both. oc12-td

GREELEY & BROWN APPOINTMENTS!

HON. WM. IRWIN

—AND—

A. W. ROYSDON, ESQ.,

Will address the people upon the political issues of the day at the following times and places:

Sutter Creek.....Monday, October 14
Sacramento.....Tuesday, October 15
Woodland.....Wednesday, October 16
Marysv'l.....Thursday, October 17
Oroville.....Friday, October 18
Colusa.....Saturday, October 19
Chico.....Monday, October 21
Red Bluff.....Tuesday, October 22

HON. JO HAMILTON

—AND—

HON. W. W. PENDEGAST

Will deliver addresses at the following times and places:

Marysville.....Monday, October 14th
Chico.....Tuesday, October 15th
Red Bluff.....Wednesday, October 16th
Shasta.....Thursday, October 17th
Weaverville.....Saturday, October 19th
Petaluma.....Monday, October 28th
Santa Rosa.....Tuesday, October 29th
Healdsburg.....Wednesday, October 30th
Cloverdale.....Thursday, October 31st
Grass Valley.....Saturday, November 2d
Gold Run.....Monday, November 4th

By order of Joint Executive Committee.

R. BEVERLY COLE, Chairman.

E. W. CORBETT,
FRANKLIN LAWTON, } Secretaries.

GREELEY & GRANT

Grand Ratification Meeting!

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York

U. S. GRANT,

Of Illinois

For the Presidency,

—AND—

READ & WELCH,

Of Missouri,

FOR FINE CLOTHING.

All Clubs, Associations and Citizens in favor of Honesty and Good Clothing, are requested to meet immediately at their Store, on

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

SPEAKERS:

HENRY WILSON,

(Of Mass.) and

B. GRATZ BROWN,

(Of Mo.) In absence of the Speakers

READ & WELCH,

WILL DRESS THE CITIZENS!

With the assistance of

T. P. MAGEE.

au24-3m

RANCH FOR SALE!

160 Acres, situated 4½ miles Southeast from Woodland, on Willow Slough, owned by THEO. DEMING. For further particulars apply to DR. RAY. se14-1m

NEW STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

We beg to inform the people of Yolo County and vicinity that we shall sell from this day on

White Rock & Lonsdale for 17 1-2c per yard,

And all other brands in Bleached and Brown Cotton in proportion.

Reps, (Wrapper Goods,) 30c.,

Of the latest styles and best material.

A BIG VARIETY OF

Japanese Stripes for 25c a yard.
Very Nice Dress Goods for 25c.
Wool Plaids from 37½ to 75c.
Merinos, for 75c.
Empress Cloth at 62½.
Alpacas from 37c to $1.00.
Water-Proof, $1.25.
French Taffeta Silk, $2.00.

VERY BIG BARGAINS IN

FLANNELS!

ALSO, IN

BLANKETS, COMFORTERS

—AND—

COVERLETS.

Colored Kid Gloves, - $1.00
Black Kid Gloves, - $1.25

LADIES' SHOES AND SLIPPERS

Of all descriptions.

At the Very Lowest Figure.

We also call attention to our gentlemen's department in

CLOTHING

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

Hats,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheap as Usual.

Give us a call and convince yourselves.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

Woodland, Sept. 20, 1872. se21-3m

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE

SPECTACLES!

Made from Solid Rock and

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.

TRY THEM!

They Have No Equal!

Sold and Guaranteed by

THOMAS HOUSEWORTH & CO.,

PRACTICAL OPTICIANS,

No. 9 Montgomery Street, Lick House Block, San Francisco.

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ☜

Persons in the country can be suited with the BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES by forwarding one of their old glasses in a letter, or if they have never worn glasses, they will please state the fact, and age, health, etc. Ordinary glasses to suit all sights can be procured in the same manner oc5-3m

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of PORTER & COMPANY, in the Grocery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the partners. The books will be found at the old stand, and all persons who are indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts without further notice.

A. D. PORTER,
T. R. PORTER.

Woodland, Sept. 2d, 1872.

Notice of Continuance.

Having purchased the interest of my late partner, T. R. PORTER, in the Grocery and Produce business, I take this occasion to tender my most sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and I hope by fair and upright dealing in the future to merit and be favored with its continuance.

A. D. PORTER,

se7-4w

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL.

BUCKEYE RANCH, YOLO COUNTY, July 25th, 1872.

MR. BYRON JACKSON:—According to agreement, and after a full and fair trial of ten days' run of my ELEVATOR AND SELF-FEEDER, purchased from you, I cannot but inform you that it is a perfect success, and one of the best things I have ever seen for SAVING GRAIN AND LABOR—it is just the thing that is wanted, and Farmers ought to thank you as well as congratulate you upon the success of such a Labor-Saving Machine. I have to inform you that the prejudice that existed against its working is all gone, and all are in favor of its success; this thing of its cracking grain is an exploded idea. It was only prejudice.

Truly yours,
W. J. CLARK.

se7

FOR

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE!

4,000

JUSTICE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

jy27-tf

THE CACHEVILLE MILL

IS IN

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, October 12, 1872.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

L. SAMUEL, No. 70 J street, is authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for this paper in Sacramento.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Monday, September 16th, 1872, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

—LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—

For Sacramento and San Francisco.. *6:35 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco. †10:35 A.M.
" Knights Landing.....*11:55 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco.. *3:30 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....†5:08 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....*9:05 P.M.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. & T. A.

se21

Town and County Matters.

Board of Supervisors.

Board met on Monday, all members present. The following is a summary of the business transacted:

Contract for filling break below Washington awarded to D. Bayliss.

Contract for bridge over Dry Slough near Chandler's, awarded to Crawford & Morgan.

Election proclamation ordered to issue.

Bonds of J. W. McKenney, of Cottonwood Township, as Constable, approved.

Clerk ordered to make a statement showing the financial condition of the county.

Bid for grading road near Stevens' ranch, awarded to R. M. Bennett.

Directed that the county pay one half of the expenses of filling in break in bank of Sacramento river near H. B. Woods' ranch—Wood to pay the other half.

Order drawn on Hospital Fund in favor of Thos. Marston, who recently had his leg amputated, for the sum of $300.

Two bridges built over Dry Slough by J. W. Tilley accepted and order drawn on Treasurer for payment.

Auditor directed not to allow hereafter discount upon county scrip paid to county officers for their salaries.

The following is the levy made upon each $100 taxable property in the county, for taxes for the year 1872:

General Fund	48½
Road "	25
Hospital "	10
School "	16
Bounty "	00½
State Tax	50
Total State and County Tax	$1 50

A tax of 16⅔ on each $100 taxable property in Woodland School District, to apply upon new brick school house was levied.

Special school tax of 14½ cts. on each $100 of property levied in Yolo School District, to provide for payment of the debt.

Special school tax was levied in Plainfield school district of 13 cts. upon the $100 to provided for payment of the debt of the district.

Proposition of J. W. Peck to furnish water for Court House, accepted.

County Clerk directed to procure paper for Election tickets from Secretary of State.

Petition for the vacation and relocation of road in Capay Valley presented, filed, and J. I. Underhill, John Lang and Joel Woods appointed Viewers to view said road on the 19th instant.

Hospital Report—Whole number treated, 14; admitted, 10; discharged, 5; cured, 3; relieved, 1; died, 1; under treatment, 9. Report received and placed on file.

GEN. JO. HAMILTON'S SPEECH.—On account of the railroad trains failing to connect, the hundreds who had come to town from all parts of Yolo County to listen to Hons. Jo. Hamilton, W. W. Pendegast and Dr. Reed, who had been announced by the Democratic and Liberal Republican Committees to address the people at Woodland on that occasion, upon the political questions of the day, were greatly disappointed, as when the time came for the speaking to commence, none of the gentlemen announced were present. So the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening the 16th, when Senator Irwin and Mr. R. W. Roysdon will be here and address the people. But Gen. Hamilton came in on the evening train—the best he could do. As soon as this was known the band was brought out, bonfires lit, and quite a respectable crowd assembled. Hamilton being loudly called for, that gentleman stepped upon the platform and delivered a very fine speech of nearly an hour's duration. Neither of the other speakers appeared.

SUPERVISOR NOMINATED.—The Democratic Convention called to meet at Buckeye on Saturday last for the nomination of a Supervisor for the Second District of Yolo County, convened as per call of the Chairman. Only two candidated were placed in nomination, H. H. Hungate and George H. Swingle. There were twenty three votes to cast. On the first ballot the vote stood: Swingle, 12; Hungate, 10; one blank. Mr. Swingle's popularity as a Supervisor during the six years he has occupied that position doubtless secured him a renomination. If Democrats do their duty he will be elected by a large majority. The experience gained by his long service is of great value to the county. He should, and we have no doubt will be triumphantly elected.

CAMP MEETING.—We learn that the Annual Camp Meeting of the Seventh Day Adventists, which has just closed at Windsor, Sonoma Co. was a decided success. There were thirty-three tents on the ground besides the large one taken from here. About 2,500 persons were present on Sunday. Over fifty expressed themselves under conviction, ten had been baptised and more were to be. Elder White and wife were there from the East. They expect to remain on the coast about six months and will visit Woodland next week with the return of the tent, as announced elsewhere. Elders Loughborough and Cornell returned to Woodland yesterday.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—The teachers of Yolo County are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Woodland, Saturday, October 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to make preliminary arrangements for holding our annual County Institute. A full attendance is desired. Respectfully, G. N. FREMAN,
*12-2 Supt. Com. Schools.

HOTEL ADDITION.—The owners of the Exchange Hotel, Messrs. Lawson & Barnes, are adding forty feet to the length of the present building. The addition will be two-story and give fifteen more rooms. Mr. Westcott, the popular landlord, found this addition imperatively necessary in order to accommodate his patrons.

YOLO COUNTY STATISTICS FOR 1871-2.—From the Report of Assessor Ammons of this County to the Surveyor General of the State we obtain the following information: The estimated population of the county is 11,000; No. of registered voters, 4,428; assessed value of real estate in 1873 $5,161,728, of improvements $945,163, of personal property $2,635,894—a total of $8,642,785. The amount of poll tax collected for 1871 was $3,476. No. of acres of land under cultivation in 1871, 144,441, in 1872, 164,202; acres of wheat sown in 1871, 55,335, in 1872, 69,987; acres of barley in 1871, 11,315, in 1872, 12,240; acres of hay in 1871, 7,010; potatoes, 312 tons; beans, 12,480 bushels; peanuts, 38,000 pounds; peas, 20,400 bushels; sweet potatoes, 2,000 tons; onions, 3,760 bushels; beets, 200 tons; silk cocoons, 105,500 pounds; wool, 103,610 pounds; butter, 126,000; cheese, 5,000; honey, 4,150 pounds; wine manufactured, 18,827 gallons; brandy, 500; beer, 37,000. Of trees there are—apple, 34,942; peach, 23,638; pear, 7,675; plum, 4,942; cherry, 3,648; nectarine, 1,020; quince, 1,884; apricot, 4,550; fig, 5,070; lemon, 21; orange, 217; olive, 16; prune, 315; mulberry, 92,820; almond 3,300; walnut, 3,310; grape vines, 546,550. Of live stock there are—horses, 7,196; mules 1,167; asses, 17; cows, 3,180; bulls, 293; calves, 1,863; beef cattle, 4,478; sheep, 32,724; hogs, 7,890; bee hives, 440. There are in the county three steam flouring mills, which turned out 43,200 bbls. flour, and ground 750 bushels corn; also two steam saw mills of 16-horse power. There are two irrigating ditches valued at $8,000, which irrigate 15,000 acres of land; 32 miles of railroad, valued at $160,000; and 32 miles of telegraph, valued at 1,530.

LAND PATENTS.—We learn from the *Sutter Banner* that the following cash land patents for Yolo County remain in the United States Land Office in Marysville and will be returned to Washington if not called for within five weeks. Those living at a distance can get their patents by sending the duplicate receipts and pre-paying postage: 2058, 2063, Clark Jackson Shan; 2119, John B. Nixon; 2163, William John Clark; 2166, Walter Forward; 2231, James Root; 2289, Heirs of Samuel Wright, deceased; 2301, John Dinwiddie; 2304, Adam Fisher; 2312, Augustus C. Turner; 2337, W. J. Reid and C. C. Lane; 2454, Buel R. Sackett; 2480, William H. Copp; 2481, William H. Copp; 2485, William B. Gibson 2486, George T. Cook; 2611, James C. Delameter; 2635, David Q. Adams; 2645, John B. Nixon; 2693, Ephraim H. Cane: 2696, Thomas J. Maxwell; 2727, Amanda Hemdon; 2927, Charles Farlin; 2987, 2983, 2980, 2990, Sessions M. Enos.

Roll of Honor.

	Percentage.
Helen Schliemann	92.5
Addie Moore	90
Alice Sharpnack	81.25
Mary Sharpnack	81.25
Sarah Lippincott	80
Minnie Dale	80
Joseph Burger	77.5
William Schliemann	87.5
Mary Lippincott	85
John Sharpnack	80
Willie Burger	90
William Jacobs	80
Clara Elliott	80
Anna Chandler	70
Willie Adams	70.5
Louis Gauthier	70.25
Susie Crellen	76.5
Manerva Crellen	75
Jackson Adams	70
Addaline Lippincott	72.5
Mary Elliott	75
Lynford Burger	75

Monitor, October 9th, 1872.
L. W. THOMAS, Teacher.

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.—It is not money that is the root of all evil, but the love of it. I care nothing about money for its intrinsic value, but as a medium with which to satisfy those I am owing it is indispensable. Therefore I take this method of requesting all who are indebted to me to come forward and pay up at once.
*21-4 W. L. OGBURN.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—By announcement of the State Committee it will be seen that Senator Irwin and Mr. R. W. Roysdon will address the Liberals, Democrats and all else who may wish to hear them, in this place, on Wednesday next, Oct. 16th. Let us try again and see if we cannot make this meeting a success.

SERENADE.—A few nights since "there came to our window" a band of musicians—Messrs. Wood, Simpson Bently and Brown—who discoursed several of their sweetest pieces on the soft stilly air, and we drank it in till our whole soul was filled with the delicious melody. Thanks, gentlemen.

NEW VOLUME.—The *Yolo Mail* has completed the fourth year of its existence, and in announcing the fact the editors say it "to-day enters the incoming tide of prosperity," whatever that may mean. But, criticism aside, we hope its proprietors are being rewarded for their labor.

TENT MEETINGS.—Meetings will be resumed in the Tent at Woodland on Tuesday evening, October 15th. Elder James White and wife, of Michigan, will speak on Saturday and Sunday. J. N. LOUGHBOROUGH,
M. E. CORNELL.

DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.—Messrs. Asberry & Lambert have disolved the partnership, by mutual consent, under which they have conducted the butchering business. The business will be continued under the firm of Lambert & Viere.

GREAT REGISTER.—The Great Register of Yolo County is out, and will be distributed by the County Clerk to the different precincts in a few days. It contains over 4,400 names—probably double the number of votes now in the county.

TOWN ASSESSMENT.—The Assessment Roll of Marshal Snyder shows the valuation of property within the Town limits to be $956,978, and the total tax thereon $4,784 89. The Bank of Woodland pays of this amount $964.

STATE TREASURY.—The Board of Examiners on Friday, counted the moneys in the State Treasury, and found the amount of gold coin on hand to be $521,700; silver coin, $176,591.12; legal tenders, $21,921.20; total, $720,912.32.

SOCIAL PARTY.—Do not forget the Social party by J. M. Wood at Central Hall on Friday evening next, the 18th. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, only one dollar. It bids fair to be a very pleasant party.

TO VOTERS.—All those who wish to vote at the coming Presidential election must see to it that their names are on the Great Register. If not registered, go to the County Clerk at once and see that you are.

PREACHING AT THE COURT HOUSE.—Elder J. N. Loughborough will preach at the Court House in Woodland at seven o'clock on Sunday evening, Oct. 13th. The public are respectfully invited.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—We call the attention of every voter to the Proclamation ordering an election on the fifth of next month, and the regulations governing it.

LUMBER.—Ruggles & Hollingsworth have received another cargo of 55,000 feet of lumber and 10,000 lath, per schooner Skylark.

RADICAL SPEAKING.—Hon. J. M. Coghlan and Col. P. H. Sibley are advertised to address the people in Woodland to-night.

HOUSE TO LET.—Parties desiring to rent a small house can obtain one by calling on T. B. Reindollar.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Friday noon, Oct. 11th.

Allan, Jno	Hines, Jno
Barnohm, Rev Dr	Hesletine, Miss N
Boylan, Patrick	McKenzie, Mrs M
Craig, Fred	McKenzie, J A
Cranston, Dr F J	Nichols & Wood
Dillon, C H	Ogburn, Mrs E G
Flournoy, Jno O	Rahm, Martin A
Grant, Miss A B	Ryerson, Wm
Greene, F M	Sing Lee
Hartlea, Mrs H G	Tompson, Mrs
Hawkins, J C	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."
T. C. POCKMAN, Postmaster

"SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE."—Mr. A. H. Ungar delivered the first part of a very interesting lecture upon this subject on Thursday evening, and was to conclude it last evening. For a first attempt, we think the lecture was very well rendered and showed a great deal of research on the part of the author. As all his conclusions were not reached, we must defer further mention till our next issue, as we go to press Friday afternoon.

CALL AND SETTLE.—As I am desirous of closing up all unsettled accounts upon my books immediately, those who know they are indebted to me are requested to call at my store at once, without further notice, and settle the same. C. D. MORIN.*

GONE EAST.—C. S. Frost, Esq., has gone on a short visit to the East. He expects to return soon and bring with him his wife and daughter, who have been there several weeks.

GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury was still at work Friday afternoon, having been in session all the week. They have found about a dozen indictments.

NOTARY.—Judge James Oneal, of Davisville, has been appointed a Notary Public for Yolo County by Governor Booth.

DR. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequaled remedy. It can be relied upon, the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction, being ample proof of its efficacy.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs. ☞ *Ascend in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

MARRIED.

In Woodland, Oct. 3d, by Rev. A. R. Sheriff, Edward Good, recently of Canada, and Mary J. Forbes, of Woodland.

DIED.

At Plainfield, Yolo county, on Friday, the 4th instant, of lung fever, E. B. Hammon, of Boston, aged 54 years.

[Sacramento and Boston papers please copy.

In Davisville, Saturday night, October 5th, Judge E. L. Brown, a native of Virginia, aged 69 years.

Judge Brown was one of the earliest settlers in California, having come to the State in the year 1845. He resided in the Southern portion of the State, where he held the office of Alcalde under the Mexican government. He leaves two sons, both engaged in business at Davisville, and a very numerous circle of friends to mourn his decease.

Near Davisville, Yolo county, October 9th, Lucy Lillie, daughter of F. E. and L. C. Russell, aged 3 years 3 months and 6 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

As a remedy for Bronchial Affections and Chronic diseases of the Lungs, nothing ever before discovered equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

MAIN STREET, between 1st and 2d,

WOODLAND.

Real Estate Bought and Sold; Houses Rented; Rents Collected; Loans Negotiated on Real Property; Abstracts of Titles Furnished; Deeds, Mortgages and Leases written promptly.

Having resided and been constantly engaged in business in Yolo County for the last twenty years, we feel that we are quite familiar with the Situation, Soils, Titles, etc. of most of the real property in this and adjoining counties, and have superior advantages for securing purchasers, and for making sales.

To those who contemplate either purchasing or selling, a cordial invitation is extended to call at our office, and our time and endeavors will be earnestly devoted to their interests.

We call particular attention to our

TOWN OF WOODLAND PROPERTY,

We have for sale the most desirable lots, suitably located for business or dwellings, on wide streets, in the regularly laid out portion of the town, and near the new Railroad Grounds,

AT LOW PRICES.

AGENCY OF THE

PHŒNIX AND HOME

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

OF HARTFORD AND NEW YORK, AND

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

Of London and Edinburgh,

Associated to do business of Fire Insurance on this Coast for joint account, furnishing indemnity under any one policy secured by the

COMBINED ASSETS OF THE THREE,

Aggregating over $22,000,000.

Large lines can thus be written without the danger of non-concurring policies or the trouble of making several sets of proofs in the event of loss.

ALSO,

AGENTS OF THE

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Boston, Mass.

Assets, - $10,000,000.

AND THE

TRAVELERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn.,

ASSETS, - - - $2,000,000.

Persons desiring to Purchase or Rent Houses or Lots, will do well to call and examine before going elsewhere. se14-3m

AGENTS! $80 TO $20 PER DAY GUARANTEED. Specimens and full particulars free. Address WOODS LITERARY AND ART AGENCY, Newburgh, New York. se7

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,
se14-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

W. H. WINNE. SAM'L. CALDWELL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

First Street, - Woodland.

Winne & Caldwell,

PROPRIETORS

PIONEER PLANING MILL!

We hereby notify the public that we have erected a new Mill on the old site, and have put in

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY!

We are prepared to fill all orders and do a general contracting business. We keep none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN!

And guarantee all work. We are prepared to make

Doors, Sash, Casings, Inside Finish, Brackets, and Scroll-Sawing.

Mouldings Made to Order.

Store Fronts, Door and Window Frames, Wood Turning.

CONTRACTS TAKEN and JOBBING promptly attended to at San Francisco prices.

☞ We have made arrangements for furnishing Architectural Ornaments of all kinds, at reasonable prices. se12-3m

JAMES SIBLEY. W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

Yolo Planing Mill,

Expired on the 17th instant.

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill, and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

BRACKETS,

Planing, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning.

WINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER.

General Jobbing Contracting

—AND—

HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted.

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.
jy20-3m SIBLEY & CALLEN.

NEW

Grocery and Variety Store!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Woodland and vicinity that he has opened a Grocery and Variety Store in the

GOOD TEMPLARS' BUILDING,

Four doors west of the Railroad, where he keeps a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Consisting of Spices, of all kinds, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Flour, Cornmeal Oatmeal Buckwheat Flour, Hominy, Bacon, Cheese, and, in fact, everything usually found in a first-class Grocery Store. Also,

RIBBONS, LACES, VELVETS, CORSETS,

Ladies' Paper Collars and Cuffs, Men's Paper Collars, Neckties, etc. Also the

NEW ALBUM MATCH SAFE!

All of which is offered cheap for cash.

A liberal share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

T. D. WILLIAMS.
Woodland, August 22, 1872. au24-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel woven, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

jy13-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE.

Business pleasant, and pays better than any enterprise in the field. Agents make from $5 to $8 per day. Send stamp for sample and particulars. Address J. LATHAM & CO., 202 Washington St., Boston, Mass. se14-7t

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. se14-1y

E. Bynum & Co.,

COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.
se7-3m

LUMBER!

NEW DEALERS IN THE FIELD.

L. B. RUGGLES, JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

SUCCESSORS TO P. C. ROBERTSON,

—AT THE—

OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the Railroad,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

BUILDING

—AND—

FENCING LUMBER!

Fence Posts, Shakes, Shingles, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Laths, Lime,

Hair, Cement, Plaster, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

au3-3m RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

FURNISHING AND DRESS GOODS!

Groceries and Provisions!

SILKS, MUSLINS, ALPACAS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, PAPER COLLARS, CARPETBAGS, TRUNKS, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, &c., &c.;

In fact everything in the line of

General Merchandise

Can be found at my Store.

"Live and Let Live." Quick Sales and Small Profits, is my motto. I am determined not to be undersold.

GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING;

You can be suited in price and quality of goods.

HENRY ARONSON.
Main Street, opposite Hesperian College.
Woodland, Yolo Co., Jan. 28, 1872. se21-3m

CITY LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

FIRE PROOF.

BEAMER & FORD, Propr's,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Opposite Exchange Hotel.

FINE TEAMS, BUGGIES AND SADDLE HORSES TO LET.

Particular attention paid to transient customers and boarding horses. Good stabling and competent hostlers always in attendance.
se7-3m FORD & BEAMER.

A. GRIGGS,

DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

BUTTER, EGGS, CHICKENS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, FRUITS, ETC.,

BANK BUILDING, Main St. Woodland.

I take this opportunity of thanking my patrons for past favors and to request a continuance of the same; also to state that I wish to deal on a cash or ready-pay principle, and will sell at the very lowest figures.

☞ All goods delivered within the Corporation free of charge. se7-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

Great Bargains!

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

—HAVE ON HAND—

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Summer Goods!

Which they are offering to sell at

FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN COST!

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambray Lawns, Chambray Ginghams, DRESS LINENS, Piques, Brilliantes, Marsellies, MUSLINS,

AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

Summer Poplins, Japanese Silks, Striped Shawls, Lace Shawls, LACE SACQUES,

—AND—

Summer Silks!

LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Gentlemens' Summer Clothing

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!
au26-3m

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN.

jy13-3m

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY!

Elliott Brothers, Prop'rs,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS,

Opposite Gas and Water Works,

WOODLAND, CAL.

LIVERYMEN, FARMERS

AND TEAMSTERS

Will find my make of BUGGIES, SPRING and LUMBER WAGONS, the best in any market for their use.

REASONS WHY:

BECAUSE they have as good if not the best reputation at home. Each Wagon is perfect in all its parts.

BECAUSE my prices are as low as the lowest for first-class work.

BECAUSE I can furnish the highest home testimonials as to their durability and lightness of draft.

BECAUSE none but the best and most experienced mechanics are employed in their construction.

BECAUSE they are built upon scientific principles, combining the greatest strength with lightness of draft.

BECAUSE wherever introduced they are generally preferred by Liverymen, Farmers and Freighters.

BECAUSE they are made in a very DRY CLIMATE, and from that fact are far superior for service to those built in more moist or damp parts of the country.

BECAUSE I give rules for taking care of carriages.

First—The carriage-house should be apart from the stable, as the ammonia arising from horse manure will in a very short time destroy the varnish on a carriage, and then the owner ignorantly charges the carriage maker with using inferior varnish.

Second—In washing a buggy cold water should be used freely, so as to remove the dust and mud before using the sponge and chamois skin.

Third—Never turn the hose under or on the seat, for the water will loosen the canvas and glue, and cause the corners to give way and the body to go to pieces.

Fourth—To preserve the wood and save expense, the carriage should be kept thoroughly painted and varnished.

Fifth—I am better prepared than ever, to Paint, Ornament and Varnish Carriages, Wagons, etc. I have in my employ the best of buggy painters, and use none but the best articles of paints, oils and varnishes; the above in connection with my Paint Shop and Varnish Rooms, which are as good if not the best on this Coast, being hard finished and free from dust. I can, and have turned out as smooth, clean and nice finished jobs as can be done in the State.

Sixth—Those wishing to get their buggies, carriages, etc., repaired and painted, will do well to call at my shop and examine my superior advantages over other shops. I am willing to abide by the injunction, "by their works ye shall know them." I am willing that my work shall praise me; I ask no other endorsement. This endorsement I have had in past years; this I expect to merit and maintain in the future.

oc6-3m ELLIOTT BROTHERS.

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. au17-3m

OPPOSITION FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and made up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

jy20-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SEWING MACHINES!!

Having fitted up a REPAIRING SHOP in my store with Messrs. Jacobs, Meyerson & Co., Woodland, opposite the College, I am better than ever prepared to do Repairing on all kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY &c., and respectfully invite a share of patronage in that line.

I also have for sale an article but little used on this coast, but which is a great favorite at the East. I refer to the

Domestic Sewing Machine,

Which I claim is the best Family Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. Call and examine it for yourselves.

se28-tf M. W. HOWELL.

LARD OIL, MACHINE OIL, CHINA NUT Oil, Castor Oil, and other lubricating Oils, for sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE, (Read & Magee's old stand,) Woodland.

LINSEED OIL—BOILED AND RAW—AND Paints and Varnishes in complete assortment, on hand and arriving at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE,

TOBACCO—CHEWING AND SMOKING—and Cigars, of the best brands, can be had at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE. (Read & Magee's old stand,) Woodland.

LEGAL CAP, LETTER SHEET, AND COMMERCIAL Note Paper, Legal Blanks, Inks, Pencils, and everything in the Stationery line kept for sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE. my18-tf

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC AT THE

BRICK STABLES,

(Opposite the Catholic Church)

With the best of stabling and feed for their teams. Horses will be well cared for by competent hands. Terms moderate. Please give me a trial. E. L. CLARK.

my4-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS!

ALL KINDS OF

District School and College TEXT BOOKS,

For sale at Simpson's Drug Store,

au17-tf (Read & Magee's old stand.)

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, October 12, 1872.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

N. P. BANKS is announced as going to stump California for Greeley.

SPRINGFIELD, the home of Lincoln, divides its German vote as follows: For Greeley, 794; for Grant, 14.

THE Stockton Daily *Herald*, an old Grant paper, has come out for Greeley.

THE price paid for votes in Maine by Grant's lieutenants ranged from $20 to $105.

A FEW nights ago the Occidental Hotel, at Davisville Yolo county, was destroyed by fire; loss, $6,000.

EX-CONGRESSMAN Van Wyck of Wisconsin, a leading Republican in the West, has finally concluded to abandon Grant and support Greeley.

THE Galveston (Tex.) *News*, a Grant paper, says "the Grant party might just as well call the coroner to hold an inquest on its remains in this State."

MAJOR REESE, a nephew of Senator Sherman and a government official, has become a defaulter in the sum of $40,000. Who's the next Grant official plunderer?

BLANTON DUNCAN'S paper, the *True Democrat* is dead. It had a brief career of two weeks. Conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, few mourn its timely taking off.

THE Springfield *Republican* says there is no longer a reason to doubt that Boston will give a large majority for Greeley, and it will probably elect two Liberal members of Congress.

SELKIRK, of the Auburn *Stars and Stripes*, offers to satisfy any one who desires the information, that Page, railroad candidate for Congress in the Second District, attempted to subsidize him.

THE Liberal Republican gain in North Carolina was 10,000; in West Virginia, 15,000; in Vermont 3,000, and in Maine, 5,000. The Grantites, however, crow over these as administration victories.

THE tour of Horace Greeley through the States East has been one continued ovation. The popular voice of the masses is for him everywhere, and the thousands who have cheered upon his track, and gone away disappointed because they could not shake his hand, will roll him up a majority in November.

THE Grant party in New York attack Hon Francis Kernan, Democratic-Liberal nominee for Governor, with all the bitterness of religious bigotry. He is denounced as a "Catholic and tool of the Pope." Yet these hypocrites only a few weeks ago were sounding the praises of Charles O'Conor for President.

AN attempt to organize the Germans of Philadelphia for the Grant campaign has proved a complete fizzle. By actual count there were just 149 persons present, not one half of whom were Germans. A negro and Yankee politician addressed the meeting. There was no necessity to speak German before that "German" meeting.

VIRGINA, under Conservative rule, has established over 700 schools for the colored men, while South Carolina, un-Radical rule, says the Alexandria *Gazzette*, has not only done nothing for him, but the Radical State Government has made way with all the school money and broken down the colored schools already established.

GEORGE W. HUTTON, a colored orator, who has been traveling in the South, says the Grant party have inaugurated a reign of terror over the blacks. The latter are positively afraid to meet and act like freemen, and are the slaves of carpet-bag thieves and government demagogues. George's head is evidently level on that proposition.

ONE of the most prominent members of the Louisville Straight-out Democratic movement was Chauncey Burr, the Patrick Henry of the Convention. Since that fiasco Burr has become disgusted with his past folly and the manner in which the Administration party used him, and has come out squarley for Greeley and Brown, and made a very able and characteristic speech in favor of the Liberal Republican party at a large meeting in Newark, New Jersey.

THE Kansas State *Record*, which recently came out for Greeley and Brown, published a carefully prepared table of estimated votes in each county of that State and makes out a majority of 1,350 for Greeley. It says. "Greeley's carrying the electoral ticket would be a certainty could the vote be taken to-day, and we believe that by November there will be a larger majority of votes cast for Greeley than present indications will justify making the figures for."

SENATOR STEVENSON, of Kentucky, says in a published letter: "Our people believe that the time has come when patriotic men, everywhere, utterly regardless of the past political antagonisms of opinion, however diverse, should cordially unite in a common and determined effort to restore concord to the country, preserve its harmonious unity, maintain the local self-government of States on the basis of the Constitution, rebuke corruption, and exact honesty in every department of the Government, demand frugality in its expenditures, resist all centralizing tendencies, and in a word, bring back the old Federal ship "to its Jeffersonian tack." Should Greeley and Brown supplant the dominant party, and take charge of the Government on the 4th of March, 1873, as is devoutly to be hoped, all these results will doubtless follow."

WHY RADICALS DISLIKE GREELEY. The effects of Greeley's eloquent and masterly address to the people are now becoming apparent. The perfect knowledge he displays of the existing state of affairs, the result of Radical misrule, and the certainty that he is convincing the people of his intent and ability to reform abuses and re-establish the Government upon the firm basis of the true principles of Republicanism, is exciting the envy of his opponents, who pretend that it is degrading and an evidence of weakness for a Presicential candidate to take the stump and express his sentiments to the people. The true cause of their opposition to his course lies in the fact that the people will be assured of Mr. Greeley's ability to fulfill the duties of the high office to which he aspires, and that a comparison between the eloquent philosopher and the ignoramus whom they support is made more evident every day, is damaging to the prospect of the latter; because Grant cannot originate an idea or give utterance to a sensible remark, they want Greeley to maintain the same silence so suggestive of incompetency and only excelled by Grant's speeches as proofs of idiocy.—*San Joaquin Republican.*

The Liberal Republican Platform—Adopted by the National Democratic Convention.

1. We recognize the equality of all before the law and hold that it is the duty of Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of the States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order; for the State self-government; and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of party tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed; it is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the prosperity of republican government.

6. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again the post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not necessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and shall provide sufficient means to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; but, recognizing the existence in our midst of honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion upon the merits of the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

Great Bargains!

CLEARING OUT SALE

—AT—

Morris Hyman's,

WOODLAND,

Adjoining Porter & Co.'s Store.

Having on hand a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Hats and Caps,

I offer to sell all of these classes of Goods

Below Cost Price!

FOR 90 DAYS!

Parties will do well by giving me a call and convince themselves. I want to clear out the above articles to make preparations for opening a

Wholesale Grocery Store!

au31-3m MORRIS HYMAN.

Plantation Bitters

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful Vegetable Restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

ja13-1y

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

For Preserving and Beautifying the Human Hair, to Prevent its Falling Out and Turning Gray.

A well-preserved Head of Hair, in a person of middle age, at once bespeaks refinement, elegance, health and beauty. It may truly be called Woman's Crowning glory, while men are not insensible to its advantages and charms. Few things are more disgusting than thin, frizzly, harsh, untamed Hair, with head and coat covered with Dandruff. Visit a Barber and you feel and look like a new man. This is what LYON'S KATHAIRON will do all the time. The charm which lies in well placed Hair, Glossy Curls, Luxuriant Tresses and a Clean Head, is noticeable and irresistible. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores. ja13-1y2

ARCADE RESTAURANT,

WOODLAND.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS COOKED TO ORDER.

M. FURNISS, late of the Capitol Hotel, has opened a Restaurant in the brick building ing opposite the College and one door East of Pryor's Harness Shop, where meals may be had at all hours.

REGULAR DINNER HOUR 12 O'CLOCK.

☞ Nice Sleeping Rooms have been fitted up—large, clean, airy and well ventilated. au24-3m

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL

PURELY — DR. WALKER'S — CALIFORNIA

CURES

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

H. H. McDONALD & CO.
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.
se7-eomly

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.
au24-3m

FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

Main St., Woodland.

—Dealers in—

DRY GOODS
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,
CROCKERY,
CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, GLASSWARE, GLASSWARE, Etc.

AGENTS

— FOR —

BAKER & HAMILTON'S

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS.

☞ *JUST RECEIVED* ☜

—A—

Splendid Assortment

—OF—

SPRING GOODS,

FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN.
jy13-3m

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

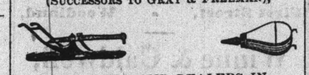
Woodland.

jy27-3m

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),



IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal,
Springs, Axles, Bolts,
Nails, Locks,
Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

IN EVERY STYLE!

Cordage,
Blasting-Powder,
Fuse, Amunition,
Wood and Willow-ware
In great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints,
Oils,
Brushes,
Window-Glass,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

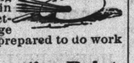
The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

au10-3m GRAY & WOOD.

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.



The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. They are prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in our work.

Also, Sole Agents in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING

FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

HOERNLEIN & STOCKWELL.

☞ Office, one door south of Dr. Ray's office, near railroad, Woodland. au25-3m

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

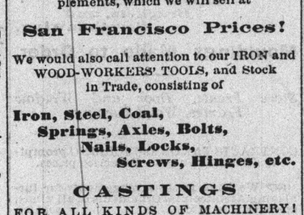
AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

jy13-3m



my25-1y

WM. TELL RESTAURANT

AND

LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

se1-3m HENRY RICKER.

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

SELLING OFF!

CHEAP!

Retiring from Business!

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE PURCHASES.

S. HYMAN'S

IS THE PLACE!

Store Opposite the Capital Hotel,

WOODLAND.

As I wish to retire from the mercantile business, I have determined to offer my

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes,
Groceries,
Hardware, Etc.,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

And invite the public to

Call and Examine my Goods.

To any person desirous of purchasing my Stock entire, with the privilege of Renting or Leasing the Store, a splendid opportunity is offered. The whole stock will be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE.

The stand is one of the best in the flourishing town of Woodland.

Call and See.

S. HYMAN.

oc5-3m

THE VERY BEST for Family Sewing & General Work
Unequalled for Manufacturing Purposes
The most simple Quick Self-Setting
Indispensable Assistant in Every Household.
Light Running
Elegant in Appearance
Special Important Advantages over all others
GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.
The Elastic Stitch.
Strong, durable and Admired by all.
Either Stitch can be used with the Latest Improvements
Making one style of stitch will be exchanged for the other if the first choice does NOT SUIT.
Send for Price List and sample of Sewing.
R. G. BROWN, Agent.
116 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MARTIN MYERS,
ap6-m10 Agent at Woodland.

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Of all kinds in his line.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET, (Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

au3-3m C. D. MORIN.

SOMETHING NEW, HANDY AND SAVING:

AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINT!

E. BYNUM & CO. are Sole Agents for the County for the sale of the above superior Paints—already mixed—in convenient packages, of All Shades desired. Anybody who can use a brush can do a first-rate job. Directions on the package. Samples to be seen at the Store. se7-3m

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharg s from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are bricks dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Tape, Pin, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

se7-1y

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

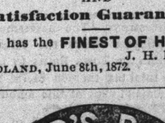
LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. se7-3m

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker.



Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the Furniture Store of J. K. SMITH.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

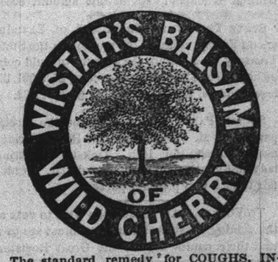
—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the **FINEST OF HEARSES.**

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. se7-3m



The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs*, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. se21-1y

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street,.....SACRAMENTO

jy13-3m

DR. CHAS. H. TOZER'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Northeast corner

JACKSON AND KEARNY STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GREAT

Eradicator of Special complaints

—FORMERLY OF—

Lock Hospital, London,

Nine years in Sacramento, and the last ten years in San Francisco, has

Returned to Practice.

After devoting to the practice of his profession and the successful treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES

Forty Years of his Life,

He determined to retire from his profession and devote the remainder of his days to the quiet enjoyment of private life; but the constant applications from the suffering everywhere, calling him to their relief, finally determined him to visit once more the scene of his early triumphs, LOCK HOSPITAL, and to spend a year within its wards in familiarizing himself with all the

New Methods

Of treatment in that celebrated institution and then devote a few more years of his life to the alleviation of suffering humanity. He is again located at his old office, corner of Jackson and Kearny streets, San Francisco, where for ten years previous, his practice as a SPECIALIST resulted in the cure of all cases brought under his care. The Doctor's motto is: "Honorable and successful treatment and moderate charges to all."

My Plan is Purely Vegetable,

Destroying the disease and purifying the blood, so that there is no danger of secondary symptoms.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

And diseases arising from the use of Mercury, such as pains in the shin-bones, swellings of the different joints of the body, running sores, etc., and impurities of the blood, cured in a short time by the use of my VEGETABLE MIXTURES, known only to myself.

Seminal Weakness.

Should you be afflicted with any of the following symptoms, such as Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Nervousness and General Debility, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas and Depression of Spirits, Evil Foreboding, Self-distrust, and aversion to society, consult Dr. Tozer at once, and he will restore you to perfect health.

My Monthly Restorative Pills

Were never known to fail in giving relief in the cases for which they were recommended, and are to be obtained only at my office. Price FIVE DOLLARS, with full directions on each box. Sent by mail or express.

To Correspondents.

Patients of either sex residing in any part of the country, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. TOZER, can, by submiting a written statement of the case to the Doctor, receive all the attention and medicine necessary to effect a cure, without the necessity of a personal interview.

All letters strictly confidential, opened and answered by the Doctor himself.

Consultation, at the office or by letter, FREE.

DR. CHAS. H. TOZER,
Cor. Kearny and Jackson sts.
San Francisco.

ENTRANCE ON KEARNY ST. jy20-3m

THE

FLORENCE

Will sew everything needed in a family, from the heaviest to the lightest fabric.

IT DOES MORE WORK,
MORE KINDS OF WORK,
AND BETTER WORK,
Than any other machine.

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Has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, 632 Kearney street, corner of Commercial, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him.

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Produces with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves or rattling chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, pimples and various eruptions about the face, hectic flushes, furred tongue, foetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequently insanity. If relief be not obtained, you should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure.

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SCHLUER & SIEBER

Have opened a Bakery in Woodland, and will keep on hand a fresh supply of BREAD, PIES CAKES, etc., etc.

Crackers, of All Kinds,

Wholesale and retail. BOSTON BROWN BREAD hot every Sunday morning, delivered if desired. ☞ Balls and parties supplied on short notice. ☜ The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited. au17-3m

Stage Line

To Cacheville, Cache Creek and BUCKEYE,

CARRYING U. S. MAILS AND EXPRESS.

The Stage for Cache Creek and Buckeye leaves Woodland at 8 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For Cacheville, Stage leaves Woodland daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of the Cars; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Returns from all points same day.

oc5-1f A. S. HOUSE, Proprietor.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5. WOODLAND, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1872. NO. 47.

The Pilgrim's Revery.

The waning moon shines pale and still;
The winds in russet branches die;
Day faints upon the darkening hill,
And melts into the days gone by.

The vanished days, now dim and far,
Yet none so dead they cannot wake
And stir in me, as yon high star
Quivers, deep-visioned, in the lake.

They glimmer down the moon's long beam,
They rustle in the russet tree;
They fade in twilight's melting dream,
And slide in starlight down to me.

I feel the hush of brooding wings,
The warmth of tender joys far flown,
And little flights and flutterings
Of blessings that were once my own.

But O most sweet, and O most sad,
Of all these lost delights that thrill!—
The blessings that I almost had,
But life can never more fulfill.

And yet 'tis strange, but these are more
My own, to-night, than all beside,—
Glad stars upon a distant shore,
That draw my sails across the tide.

Fade, golden evenings, fade and sink!
Burn, crimson leaves, burn out and fall!
For life is greater than we think,
And death the surest life of all.

Scribner's for October.

The Tin Savings-Bank.

A TALE OF HARD TIMES.

Charles Lynford was a young mechanic in good business. At the age of twenty-six he had taken to himself a wife, Caroline Eustis, the daughter of a neighbor, who had nothing to bring him but her own personal merits, which were many, and habits of thrift, learned in an economical household under the stern teachings of necessity.

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford should obtain a wife of this character, since he himself found it hard to save anything from his income.

It was not long before Caroline became acquainted with her husband's failings. She could not feel quite easy in the knowledge that they were living fully up to their income, foreseeing a time would come when their family would grow more expensive and perhaps her husband's business, now flourishing, might become less so.

Accordingly, one day she purchased of a peddler, who came to the door, a little tin safe, such as children frequently use for a savings-bank. This she placed conspicuously on the mantel-piece, so that her husband might see it on entering.

"Hello, Carrie! what's that?" he asked, curiously.

"Only a little purchase I made to-day," said his wife.

"But what is it meant for?" he asked again.

"Let me illustrate," said his wife, playfully. "Have you a ten-cent piece with you?"

Charles drew a dime from his waistcoat pocket. His wife, taking it from his hand, dropped it into the box through a slit in the top.

Charles laughed.

"So you have taken to hoarding, Carrie? My little wife become a miser!"

"No, only a little prudent. But seriously, Charles, that is what I want you to do every night."

"What—drop a dime into this newfangled arrangement of yours."

"Exactly."

"Very well: that will be easy enough. A dime a day is not a great sum. But may I know what you are going to do with this newly commenced hoard?"

"Lay it up for a rainy day," Caroline answered.

Charles laughed merrily.

"And what will a dime a day amount to?" he inquired.

"In a year it will amount"—commenced his wife, seriously—

"Oh, never mind—spare me the calculation! It sounds too much like business, and I get enough of that during the day."

"But you do not object to my plan?"

"Not in the least. I have no doubt it is very commendable; but you know, Carrie, I never was gifted with much prudence."

"I am aware of that," said his wife, smiling.

This ended the conversation for a time.

The plan inaugurated by the young wife was steadily carried out. She was not one of those (of whom there are so many) who enter upon a new plan zealously, but soon tire of it. In the present case, she was thoroughly satisfied of the wisdom of her purpose, and resolved to carry it through. Every morning she called upon her husband for a dime, which was forthwith added to the accumulation. Frequently he had not the exact change, and would toss her twenty-five cents instead. She would assure him, laughingly, that this would answer her purpose as well.

More than once, Charlie would banter her on the subject of her little savings-bank; but this she bore gaily. But these were not the only accessions the fund received. Her husband had early arranged to make ample allowance for dress—I say ample, though I dare say some of my city readers might not consider it so; but Caroline, who was in the habit of making her own dresses, provided herself with a good wardrobe at a much less expense than some, not so well versed in the science of making, could have done.

After considerable calculation, she came to the conclusion, that out of her daily allowance she should be able to make a daily saving equal to that which she exacted from her husband. Of this, however, she thought it best, on the whole, not to inform Charles; enjoying in anticipation the prospect of being able, at some future time, to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her savings.

At the close of every month, the tin box was emptied, and the contents were transferred to a bank of more pretensions, where interest was allowed. When the sums deposited there became large enough, Mrs. Lynford, who had considerable business capacity, withdrew them, and deposited in bank and other stocks which would yield a larger per cent. Of her mode of management her husband remained in complete ignorance, nor did he ever express any desire to be made acquainted with his wife's management. He was an easy, careless fellow, spending as he went—enjoying the present, and not feeling any particular concern about the future.

At the end of eight years, during which he had been unusually favored by health, his books showed that he had not exceeded his income; but that, on the other hand, he had saved nothing. Twenty-five cents alone stood to his credit.

"Running pretty close, Carrie!" he said, laughing. "I take credit to myself of keeping on the right side of the line. But then, I suppose that you have saved up an immense sum."

"How much do you think?" asked his wife.

"Oh, perhaps a hundred dollars," said Charles Lynford, carelessly; "though it would take a good many dimes to do that."

His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjecture.

So things went on, till at length came the panic of 1857—a panic so recent that it will be remembered by many readers of this sketch. It will be remembered how universally business and trade of every kind were depressed at this period; among others, the trade which occupied Charles Lynford suffered.

One evening he came home looking quite serious—an expression which seldom came over his cheerful face.

Caroline, who had watched the signs of the times, was not unprepared to see this. She had expected that her husband's business would be affected.

"What is the matter, Charles?" she asked, cheerfully.

"The matter is, that we shall have to economize greatly."

"Anything unfavorable turned up in business matters?"

"I should think there had. I shall have but half a day's work for some months to come; and I am afraid that even this will fail before long. You haven't any idea, Carrie, how dull business of every kind has become."

"I think I have," said his wife, quietly. "I have read the papers carefully, and have been looking out for something of this kind. I think we shall be able to live. Both of us are well supplied with clothing, and shall not need any more for a year, at least. That will cut off considerable expense. Then there are a great many little superfluities you are accustomed to buy—little things you are kind enough to bring home to me frequently, which I can do very well without. Then we can live more plainly—have less pies and cakes, and I have no doubt it will be an improvement so far as health is concerned."

"What a calculator you are, Carrie!" said her husband, feeling considerably easier in his mind. "I really think, after all you have said, that it wouldn't be so hard to live on half our usual income—for the present, at least. But," and his countenance again changed—"suppose my work should entirely fail, I suppose you couldn't reduce our expenses to nothing at all, could you?"

"That certainly surpasses my powers," said his wife, smiling; "but even in that case, there is no ground for discouragement. You have not forgotten our savings-bank, have you?"

"Why no, I did'nt think of that," said her husband; "I suppose that would keep off starvation for a few weeks."

His wife smiled,

"And in those few weeks," she added, "business might revive."

"To be sure," added her husband. "Well, I guess it'll be all right—I'll not trouble myself about it any longer."

The apprehensions to which Charles Lynford had given expression proved to be only too well founded. In less than a month from the date of the conversation just recorded, the limited supply of work which he had been able to secure entirely failed, and he found himself without work of any kind—thrown back upon his own resources.

Although he had anticipated this, it seemed unexpected when it actually came upon him, and he returned home again in a fit of disappointment. He briefly explained to his wife the new calamity which had come upon him.

"And the worst of it—there is no hope of better times until spring."

"Do you think business will revive then?" asked his wife.

"It must by that time; but then there are five or six months between. I don't know how we are to live during that time."

"I do," said his wife, quietly.

"You!" exclaimed her husband, in surprise.

"Yes. Your income has never been more than six or seven hundred dollars; and I have no doubt we can live six months on two hundred and fifty dollars."

"Yes, certainly; but where is that money to come from? I don't want to go in debt; and if I did, I shouldn't know where to borrow."

"Fortunately there is no need of it," said Mrs. Lynford. "You seem to forget our little savings-bank."

"But is it possible it can amount to two hundred and fifty dollars?" exclaimed Charles, in surprise.

"Yes, and six hundred more," said his wife.

"Impossible!"

"Wait a minute, and I will prove it."

Caroline withdrew a moment, and then reappeared with several certificates of bank and railroad shares, amounting to eight hundred dollars, and a bank-book in which the balance was deposited to her credit.

"Are you quite sure you haven't had a legacy?" demanded Charles, in amazement. "Surely a dime a day has not produced this."

"No, but two dimes a day has, with a little extra deposit now-and-then. I think, Charles, we shall be able to ward off starvation for a time."

Charles Lynford remained out of employment for some months; but in the spring, as he had anticipated, business revived, and he was once more in receipt of his old income.

More than two-thirds of the fund was still left; and henceforth Charles was no less assiduous than his wife in trying to increase it.

The little tin savings-bank still stands on the mantel-piece, and never fails to receive a daily sum in it.

Henry Ward Beecher said to his congregation, in a sermon on home life and hospitality: "I honor the woman who comes to me, when I call, in a dress suited to her work. I don't like to sit buried in plush in the parlor, waiting three-quarters of an hour for a toilet. What is good enough for you, is good enough for your friend."

There are now 573 light-houses and 22 light-ships along the coast and shores of the United States.

THE STATE FAIR.

When we arrived in Sacramento, the hotels were full, but we succeeded in finding "room" at $2.00 a day. There did not appear to be a very large crowd in the city; yet we are informed that some parties paid as high as $30.00 and $40.00 a week for a room. As far as we could judge, the majority of people were under the impression that it was necessary for them to make money enough during the fair to last them the remainder of the year.

As we wished to see the mechanical inventions, big squashes, apples, &c., as well as the many beautiful things usually exhibited on such occasions, we inquired for the Fair Grounds. After riding some distance in the horse-cars, we were able to enter the grounds. On looking about a few moments, an inquiry was made for the building containing the inventions, and were informed that it was not on the grounds, but at the corner of Sixth and M streets. Of course, a pack of *greenhorns* would know no better; but as the fairs held east of the Rocky Mountains are always in the habit of having everything on the grounds, perhaps a little ignorance of California customs was pardonable.

A glance at the surroundings convinced us that horse-racing was the main feature of the fair; yet, in justice to the association or the enterprise of exhibitors, no one can deny that there was an excellent show of fine stock. Probably no State in the Union could make a better display of thoroughbred cattle. The number of fine bulls, cows and young stock was so great, that it would be impossible to go into details without writing a long article on this subject alone.

If the sheep throughout the State were one-fourth as good as those at the fair, it would be an evidence of progress. Although there are thousands of sheep in California of the old-fashioned common stock, yet it is plain enough that there is a tendency in the right direction, as the very best breeds are found to be the most profitable; although it costs considerable to get a good stock to start with. There were more fine-wool sheep than we expected to see, and some of them were among the finest in the country.

There were some very fine Angora goats on exhibition, although the number was not very large. But the number is increasing rapidly every year, and it probably will not be many years before this branch of industry will be one of the most important in the State.

In regard to horses, there is no need of comment, as it is well known that no pains are spared in California to raise fine horses, and a very large amount of capital is invested in raising *fast* horses. It was quite evident, that there is not enough interest taken in raising fine carriage horses; or, rather, that the standard for a fine carriage horse is not the same here that it is the other side of the continent. More attention is paid to speed and less to fine form. Of course, no one wants to drive a slow horse: but a mile in three minutes is not necessary or desirable for common use. We noticed that some attention was paid to raising draft horses. There was one stallion on exhibition, three years old, weighing seventeen hundred (1,700) pounds. We do not know what this colt will *aggregate* when he gets his growth, but he seems to have a fair prospect of weighing over a ton.

The great feature of the fair was horse-racing, and everything else was neglected more or less, on account of this. We think that inventors had less encouragement than any other class. They were confined to the basement of the Pavilion, yet there was room enough for all exhibitors: and there probably will be room enough for future inventors, unless a more liberal policy is pursued toward them. In a State like California, a space three times as large ought to have been crowded. Exhibitors of agricultural implements had poor encouragement for their pains. The pavilion was so far from the Fair Grounds, that very few people were there in the day-time. If a proper building had been erected in the center of the park, many thousands would have visited it who did not see a thing inside the Pavilion. The number of mechanical inventions exhibited was small; and the premiums given were small also—a good share of them being diplomas, or honorable mention. Unless the society gives inventors more encouragement, there is little hope of a respectable exhibition of California or Eastern inventions. We know of one party who spent $750 in transportation and other expenses, and received a premium of $20!

It would be a good idea, in our opinion, to have the State Fair at some other place for a few years; and then, perhaps, something could be done quite as much for the good of California as betting money on horse-races.

Notwithstanding the little encouragement offered, there were a few very good inventions exhibited. One of the most important present was the Goodwin Pump. For the purposes of raising water from deep ravines, and hydraulic mining, a pump of great power, and capable of being run at a high degree of speed, has long been needed. The Goodwin Pump is operated by a rotary movement. At the beginning of its stroke, in the single-acting variety, the movement of the water is almost imperceptible; gradually increasing, it reaches its maximum at the middle of the stroke, and then uniformly diminishes to the end. There is no shock at the end of the stroke, as in the cylindrical pump, owing to the action of the valves. The valve is the soul of most pumps. They are made of metal, rubber, and leather; but for heavy work in deep mines, or for raising water for the use of a town, a combination of leather and metal is employed. They soon wear, and have to be replaced by others; and the principal care of an ordinary pump is keeping the valves and buckets in order. Another difficulty with a valve is, that when it raises off its seat and the water is passing through, small pieces of wood or gravel get on the seat and prevent the valve from closing, when the water returns, and the stroke is lost. The Goodwin Pump has no valve, and is free from these objections. It cannot be choked in the valve; there is no backward movement—no concussion; and last, but not least, no valves to get out of order and be renewed. This pump cannot be well explained on paper. A close examination is necessary to show the ingenuity of its construction. It is so made, that there is the least possible chance for wear and breakage. As the motion is all *rolling*, sand and water can be handled by this pump with as much impunity as a wagon wheel can be driven through gravel. One of these pumps has been in operation at the Miners' Foundry, San Francisco, which throws 1,700 gallons per minute. Sand has been passed through it constantly, yet it shows no signs of wear. We understand that quarter of a million of dollars has been offered for one-third interest in the patent. This is some encouragement to a man who worked hard for years to get it made to suit himself; and who, if we are correctly informed, was not worth a dollar when he completed the invention. This pump is available in hydraulic mining, where ditches are not practicable, or too expensive.

A patent Invalid Bed, invented and exhibited by Capt. Benjamin Pollard, of Dutch Flat, attracted much attention. We noticed large numbers of men and women examining it with much interest. This is so constructed that a sick person can be raised up in bed, or turned over, without touching the person with the hand. The bed can also be "made up," and the clothes changed, without disturbing the invalid. It is certainly a very ingenious contrivance, and one which will be appreciated by those who are obliged to spend weary weeks upon the sick-bed. For persons who are *very sick*, it will doubtless be considered indispensable in the future. The inventor is a genial, warm-hearted man of sixty, who has spent the greater part of his life in New Hampshire. Some inventors seem to be elated with the idea that they have produced something which will bring them a fortune; but this whole-souled man is enthusiastic over the idea, that he is the originator of the "greatest invention ever contrived for the *comfort* of the afflicted;" and says, the rest of his life shall be devoted to the welfare of the suffering. It is refreshing to hear him talk; and one cannot listen to him without admiring the character of the man, as well as the value of his invention.

We noticed, that some of the best inventions were apparently very simple; and we could not help wondering why some one had not thought of the same idea before. Yet some very simple *principles* involve important mechanical difficulties when carried into practical operation. Here is where the patience, ingenuity and skill of the inventor is taxed to the utmost.

The Napa Churn, invented and exhibited by E. Groat, of Napa, is a machine of this kind. At first sight, it seems as simple as anything could be, and still be new; but the more it is studied, the more readily can the ingenuity of the inventor be appreciated. The great difficulty with the crank churn is, the centrifugal force, which carries the cream along in a body, instead of beating the particles apart. Besides, some of the cream lodges on the parts of the churn; and when the butter is formed, there is a portion still nothing but cream. Mr. Groat's churn consists of two sets of beaters, passing each other like shears. These beaters are made with a narrow face, and strike the cream obliquely; when one set of beaters has carried the cream a short distance, it is met by the other set, which force it back again. These constantly pass and repass each other, so that the whole body of the cream is kept in constant commotion, and no part of it has a chance to lodge or be moved in a body. It is worked by a lever, which can be changed in its relative power as the cream grows thicker. From what we know about churning, and the inventor's explanation, we are convinced that this is the best churn ever invented for practical operation. Mr. G. spent nearly a year in perfecting the churn. He would make one, put in the cream, and try it; then find out its defects, tear it to pieces and build another. He continued this until he perfected all the parts. A patent has been obtained in the United States, England, France, and several other countries. As it can be manufactured at a comparatively low price, we predict its general introduction, not only in California, but throughout the United States.

Another invention, of the apparently simple kind of which we have been speaking, is Ball's Endless-chain Elevator, for raising water from wells. It consists of two buckets, of galvanized sheet iron, attached on each side to an endless chain. When one bucket is coming up filled with water, the other is descending. As the bucket comes to the top of the well, a trap door in the bottom of the bucket opens, and allows the water to discharge into a spout. It is very simple, and less likely to get out of order than the ordinary pump. It is much more effectual than any complicated machinery, and the e is very little loss of power, as the application is direct. It has all the advantages of the "Old Oaken Bucket," without any of its defects. We noticed that a large number of people were attracted to it.

E. L. Brooks, of Petaluma, exhibited a model of a gate, which can be opened without alighting from the carriage. We have seen several contrivances of this kind; but, so far as could be judged from a model, this seems to be the least open to objection. It consists of two gates, swinging together in the middle, just like an ordinary gate, only one opens in one direction, and the other in the opposite. As the rider drives up in a carriage, there is a lever to be moved, which opens the gates; and when the team is through, there is another to close it. We see no reason why this cannot be used to advantage. If we remember correctly, the inventor said it could be built for $50.

In mines, aed in large buildings, it has been found very expensive to furnish sufficient light. This is especially true of hydraulic mining, where it is often necessary to light up a bank one hundred feet high and several hundred long. For this purpose, C. B. Brown, of Placerville, has invented a Self-generating Gas-Burner, which was on exhibition at the fai. This burner gives a very strong and brilliant light; and the cost is only a few cents, where it would answer the purpose of what otherwise costs several dollars. We see no reason why it cannot be used for lighting street lamps. As it can be carried anywhere, it supplies a want in every community.

There are several other things, which we have not space to notice in this article; but we may be able to do so in a week or two.

ALBUS.

The Parliamentary vote of $20,000 for expenses connected with the thanksgiving ceremonial at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, proved insufficient. A supplementary vote of a further sum of $10,000 has therefore been required.

The people of the little town of Pecatona, Illinois, have sensibly determined to consolidate all their religious societies, making a joint-stock concern of their property and their creeds, and supporting one church, that can do some efficient work for the improvement of that portion of mankind that dwells thereabouts.

ANECDOTES.

A FOX TALE.—A quaint Scotch minister was given somewhat to exaggeration in the pulpit. His clerk reminded him of its ill effects upon the congregation. He replied that he was not aware of it, and wished the clerk, the next time he did it, to give a cough by way of hint. Soon after he was describing Sampson's tying the foxes' tails together. He said: "The foxes in those days were much longer than ours, and they had tails twenty fut long."

"Ahem!" came from the clerk's desk.

"That is," continued the preacher, "according to their measurement, but by our they were fifteen fut long."

"Ahem!" louder than before,

"But as you may think this extravagant, we'll just say they were ten fut."

"Ahem!" still more vigorous.

The parson leaned over the pulpit, and shaking his finger at the clerk, said: "You may cough there all night long, mon, I'll nae take off a fut more. Would ye hae the foxes wid nae teels at a'?"

"STOP TO WEIGH."—One morning an enraged countryman came into Mr. M.'s store with very angry looks. He left a team in the street, and had a good stick in his hand.

"Mr. M," said the angry countryman, "I bought a paper of nutmegs here in your store, and when I got home they were more than half walnuts, and that's the young villain that I bought 'em of," pointing to John.

"John," said Mr. M., "did you sell this man walnuts for nutmegs?"

"No sir," was the ready reply.

"You lie, you little villain," said the countryman, still more enraged at his assurance.

"Now look here," said John. "If you had taken the trouble to weigh your nutmegs, you would have found that I put in the walnuts gratis."

"Oh, you gave them to me, did you?"

"Yes, sir. I threw in a handful for the children to crack," said John, laughing at the same time

"Well, now, if that ain't a young scamp," said the countryman, his features relaxing into a grin as he saw through the matter.

Much hard talk and bad blood would be saved if people would stop to weigh before they blame others.

PAT AND THE PIG.—A countryman having killed a pig, and not wishing to divide with his neighbors, as was the custom in that country, said to his man (who, by the way, was a son of the Emerald Isle):

"Pat, if I give all the neighbors who have given to me a piece of pork I'll have none left for myself. Can you tell me what I am to do?"

"Be dad, sir," said Pat, "it's mysel that can do that same thing."

"Good," said the countryman, rubbing his oands and looking at Pat. "Now tell me what I can do?"

"Faith, sir," said Pat, "sure and when the crathur is claned, just be afther hanging it against the door where ivery mither's son of them will see it; and early in the morning, before any one is about, get up and take in your pig, and hide it away. Thin, when your neighbors come, just be afther telling them the pig was sthole."

"Capital idea. Pat," exclaimed the countryman; "I'll do it, by St. George!"

So, when the pig was cleaned, it was hung up outside the door, so that the neighbors might see it. The countryman anxiously awaited the approaching night, and at last retired to bed, but not to sleep. Pat, under cover of darkness, crept round the house and stole the pig.

What was the astonishment of the countryman, when at early dawn he got up to hide away his pig, but found no pig there, can be better imagined than described. In the midst of his bewilderment, Pat came in, with his usual "Top 'o the morning to ye, sir," and giving him a knowing wink, said:

"Masther, how about the pig?"

"Well, Pat, the pig was stolen in reality."

"Faith, and that sounds just as natural as if you lost your pig."

"But, you blockhead, I tell you the pig was stolen."

"Faith, Masther, the devil a one o' me thought you could do so well. Just stick to that; it's as natural as life."

"By St. George," roared the now irate countryman, "I tell you the pig was stolen."

"Och! be jabers," says Pat, "stick to it, and yer neighbors will believe you, and a devil a bit of it they'll get. Faith, I didn't think ye could do so well."—*Toledo Blade.*

THE RELICS OF A HERO.—A German nobleman whose home was near to the Wallenstein estate, frequently took his guests to visit the old castle and the room which was held sacred to Max von Wallenstein, which contained several articles that had belonged to him. There was his sword, his inkstand, the chair and table which he had used; upon the shelf over the fireplace were several smaller relics, and among them a pair of gauntlets. One day our friend, the nameless nobleman, had as a guest an old companion-in-arms, who was an enthusiastic admirer of Max, and of course much pleased with an invitation to visit the castle where he had lived. The two gentleman drove to the castle, were courteously received and taken over the building. The enthusiasm of the soldier guest was greatly excited, especialy by the sight of the relics that had actually belonged to the hero whose memory he adored. The two gentleman took leave of the person who had so kindly received them, and drove home. When some distance from Wallenstein Castle, the soldier, patting his hand in his pocket, said, "I must show you what I have here:" and drew forth one of the gauntlets that had belonged to Max Von Wallenstein.

"O," said the nobleman, "how could you take that glove? you were received as my friend, and I consider myself responsible for your conduct."

"My dear sir, I am sorry, but really I could not help it; I must have something that has belonged to my favorite hero, and the sight of the very glove he had worn was too much for my virtue; I could not help taking it."

The nobleman said, "I cannot forgive you for placing me in such a predicament; we must drive with all speed lest we are pursued: and you have closed the gates of Wallenstein Castle to me. I cannot have the face ever to go there again."

"I am very, very sorry, but I just could not help it."

The nobleman for a long time avoided Wallenstein Castle, and refused every request to take persons there as visitors. Chancing to meet one of the inmates of the castle long after, in the course of conversation with him he summoned courage to approach the subject of the glove, in order to learn whether he was really suspected of taking it.

"As you allow visitors free access to your castle and to the room containing the furniture, etc., that belonged to Max, do you lose some of the relics? One of his admirers might easily take some small article."

"O no, we admit no one whom we do not know, unless brought by a friend, and we have never lost anything except occasionally one of the gauntlets is carried away; but it is very easy to replace that; we have many times done so."

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Good beef costs less than five cents a pound in Alabama.

The Livingstone expedition cost the Herald between $40,000 and $45,000.

Deer are so plentiful in British Columbia, that $2 will buy a first-class carcass.

White women get $3 a day in the South for picking cotton.

The ex-Empress Eugenie now dresses almost entirely in black and red.

William Penn's house, in Philadelphia, is now a drinking-saloon of the lowest class.

To know what people think of you, desert your party during a political campaign.

France has already paid five hundred million francs of the war indemnity to Germany.

Rumor has it, that Nellie Grant is to marry a young French journalist, with a long name.

Seven thousand and five hundred bartenders moisten the flues of New York humanity.

Dr. Prosper Despine, of France, proposes to abolish drunkenness by propagating a worm which destroys the vine.

An agitation in favor of the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies has at last commenced in Spain. Better late than never.

The President has issued a proclamation abolishing duties on imports from Japan, in Japanese vessels, so long as Japan reciprocates.

The rate of taxation in Lowell is $12 on $1,000, just one-half of the rate in Portland, Me. Dr. J. C. Ayer pays the heaviest single tax, $2,624; while J. B. Brown, of Portland, pays $20,792.

Chinese papers report that the tea crop does not come up to the first expectation of it. It was thought that it would be largely in excess of last year; instead of which, the shipments so far have fallen considerably below.

The Boston and Albany Railroad has adopted a regulation, that all station-masters stop any train which may approach within five minutes the passage of the preceding one. By this rule, all trains are kept at least five minutes journey apart.

Our worldly-minded readers may be glad to hear particulars of the Coliseum raffle. We give them here and now, trusting to the conscientiousness of the committee having charge of the "cause" for the settlement of the bill for advertising. There is to be a three dollar military concert and grand ball, afternoon and evening respectively, not to speak of the extraordinary bawl of the disappointed crowd, who won't know enough to thank their stars that they didn't draw the several elephants. Of these there are six. Elephant No. 1 is the Coliseum, to be removed, doubtless, within twenty-four hours of sale. No. 2 is "the magnificent decorations, costing $10,000," which will cost the happy owner about $1,000 for storage, since he can make no other earthly use of them. No. 3—ah! here is a plum!—is the police head-quarters. No. 4 is "the settees of the Coliseum, about 2,000 in number," and richly carved. The man who draws these can have a different seat every day of his life. No. 5 is "the chairs of the Coliseum, about 1,500 in number,"—a gift most of all to be aspired for, for "the greatest of these is chairity," is it not? And, lastly, happy man No. 6 is to have the drum—which can't be beat! Happy six!—is the Massachusetts Lunatic Asylum being enlarged?

Robinson Crusoe's Island To-day.

All who have read the story of Robinson Crusoe, will be glad to learn how that island looks to-day. Professor Agassiz has recently visited it. He says: "The island of Juan Fernandez is more celebrated from De Foe's fiction than from Selkirk's history. Fernandez discovered the island in 1763, and introduced goats here. In 1771, an Indian was left here, and subsisted on the goats three years before he was taken off. In October, 1804, a Scotch sailor, Alexander Selkirk, was left here, and taken off in 1809, having lived here four years and four months in absolute solitude; living, like his Indian predecessor, mostly on goat's flesh. He told his story to De Foe, and out of it grew "Robinson Crusoe." The wild goats are still numerous here, and flocks of hundreds of them may be seen upon the mountains. The island is about ten or twelve miles long, by four in width; the shores mostly precipitous, and the mountain ridges 3,000 feet in height. The water around the island is deep, and the whole appearance is as if there had once been an extensive island, with a splendid rugged chain upon it; that suddenly the bottom had been knocked from under all except this patch of ten miles by four, and all but this patch had sunk into the sea. Valleys and mountains, spurs and gentle slopes, are all cut off by this precipitous edge, and there are but few places on the island where you can effect a landing. There are to-day twelve persons, including several children, living on the island. They have good poultry and vegetables, splendid beef, and can get goats by climbing after them. Other things they purchase with the proceeds of their beef, milk and poultry, for which they find a market in passing ships, especially in American whalers. We spent May-Day in rambling on the island and about its shores, gunning, fishing, herborising, and collecting generally. Sharks, crabs, crayfish, shrimps, mollusks of various sorts, star-fish and sea-urchins of divers kinds, a few insects, some humming-birds, etc., were among the fruits of our labor. The plants of the island bore a general resemblance to those of the continent four hundred miles to the eastward, which surprised me, as both the prevailing winds and ocean currents are opposed to any transmigration from the southern part of the continent."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

ON GOING TO BED.—The fact is that people if they had more imagination, could do a great deal to make bed more agreeable. It was a fiend who first thought of a four-poster, and the "tent" is as bad. The thing known as a "French" or an "Arabian" bedstead is better; but all the bad angels have had to do with bed as an institution. The great objects seem to have been, to make bed-room furniture fine and inconvenient. Now, it ought to be the very essence, the quintessential spirit of simplicity and convenience. Everything about it ought to breathe repose and purity. Even as it is, sheets are white; but I am persuaded it is by some accident, and that if a way could be found of making them purple, or otherwise unfitted for their purpose, it would be greedily welcomed by the upholstery class. Then beds are a great deal too high, and they run narrow. A bed ought to be very low and very wide—especially the second—so as to admit of territorial arrangements. Children in bed make houses and castles, and walls of China, and guarded pavilions out of the simple sheets. And quite right. True, accidents happen. "What are you bellowing about, Bill?" said a mother at the stairs' foot one evening, after her two boys had been put to bed. "Please, mother," said bellowing Bill, "Jem wants half the bed." "Well," says she, "let him have it, and you take the other-half." "Yes, mother," says Bill, "but he *will* have his half out of the middle, and makes me sleep on both sides of him."

HOW TO KEEP THE SABBATH.—The Lord's Day is a good day in which to love thy neighbor as thyself. I do not consider it a great sin, if your neighbor has his side-door open, for you to walk across the lawn and sit on his porch, and talk with him of things seemly. I think the Lord likes that. I do not think, if your household is more radiant, and your children wake up and say (as I never did) "Thank God it is Sunday!"—I don't think, that if you make it the best day of the week, and your children are good-natured and joyful, that they are my the worse. . . . I believe in letting out the harness a little. I believe in making the holes for the buckles a little lower down. Let our Lord's Day be a church day in the morning, and a family day the rest of the time. I think that we preach too much. I think that we over-teach and over-tax in the Sabbath school. I do not think that we use Sunday enough to make the family finer, sweeter, more compact, more homogeneous, more social, and so more religious. I see many, many men who come to church stern and stiff. They would not, for all the world, ride in a car on Sunday—no, nor go over the ferry on Sunday—no, nor do anything at home that made them agreeable—no! I do not hold up their way of keeping the Sabbath as a model. Sunday is a day of family love. It is a day of family reunion. It is a day in which the children ought to feel that their father and mother were never so handsome before, and never were so good. It is a day in which every part of the household should, at the going down of the sun, be able to say, "Thank God for this open door of heaven, which has poured out so many happy hours on us."—*Beecher.*

GOOD MANNERS AMONG CHILDREN.—It is a very graceful habit for all children to say to each, "Will you have the goodness?" and "I thank you." We do not like to see prim, artificial children; there are few things we dislike so much as a miniature beau or belle. But the habit of good manners by no means implies affectation or restraint. It is quite as easy to say, "Please give me a piece of pie," as to say, "I want a piece of pie."

The idea that constant politeness would render social life stiff and restrained, springs from a false estimate of it. True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you would like to be treated yourself. A person who acts from this principle, will always be said to have sweet, pretty ways with her.

It is of some consequence that your daughter should know how to enter and leave a room gracefully; but it is of much more consequence that she should avoid what is offensive to others, and always prefer their pleasure to her own.

A QUICK PUDDING.—Bring a quart of milk to a boiling point in a farina kettle, or a pail set into boiling water; add a small teaspoonful of salt, two table-spoonfuls of rice or wheat flour, wet smooth with cold milk. Stir this in as soon as the milk boils. Stir it a few minutes till perfectly smooth, and let it remain in the outside vessel of boiling water half an hour. Be sure and keep the water in the receiver, or saucepan, boiling around the inner one hard all the time. Eat with butter and sugar, or thick cream and sugar.

This is very healthful, especially in the summer, and invaluable for invalids, or children suffering from summer complaint. When used as a remedy or preventive, it should boil longer—say one hour.

TO PICKLE SMALL CUCUMBERS AND GHERKINS.—Choose small, perfect gherkins, or cucumbers; spread on platters; mix a small bit of alum, pulverized, with salt, and cover them; let them lie in this a week. Then drain them, put them into a jar, cover with boiling vinegar, and cover it thick with grape leaves. Set them near the fire. If they do not become tolerably green in an hour or so, pour the vinegar into another jar, set it on the hot range or hearth until too hot to bear your hand in, but do not let it boil; then pour again over the pickles; cover with fresh leaves. Repeat this till they are as green as you wish.

BEEF STEAK SMOTHERED WITH ONIONS.—Cut up six onions very fine; put them in a saucepan with two cupfuls of hot water, about two ounces of good butter, some pepper and salt; dredge in flour. Let it stew until the onions are quite soft, then have the steak broiled, put into the saucepan with the onions; then simmer about ten minutes, and send to table very hot.

A NEEDFUL HINT.—You can clear your rooms of the merciless mosquitoes by taking a piece of gum camphor, about one-third the size of a hen's egg, and evaporating it by placing it in a tin vessel, and holding it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room, and expel the pests.

Yale pays its professors $3,000; Harvard, $2,600; Dartmouth and Wooster University, $2,000; Marietta, $1,800; Oberlin and Wabash, $1,500; Western Reserve, $1,300

(From the Commercial Herald.)

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

A considerable degree of activity continues discernible in all departments. The arrivals of Wheat at tide-water are greater than ever before in the history of the port. The export trade is also continued, and the outflow is only limited by the scarcity of tonnage—high and exorbitant freights charged to the United Kingdom seemingly no obstacle, as the pressure to sell (perhaps by the necessities of the case) is so great that farmers and large holders quibble little about price, being willing to follow the market and realize proceeds, rather than to add storage and other expenses, which, with California interest, soon eat up the whole. There is no question but that large and extensive Wheat-growers on the Pacific Slope make money at current rates for their grain, as, by the use of labor-saving machines, and the comparative ease of planting and harvesting, large tracts of Wheat are cultivated at much less expense than in any other part of the world.

The press of this State teems with labored articles, charging upon "Bay Rings, Grain Rings, Freight Rings, and a Grain King"—all the ills that afflict the farmer and grain-grower at this important juncture of affairs; and to show the absurdity of the thing, and the foolish twaddle uttered of late by various farmers' clubs, we have taken the pains to prepare the following exhibit of the parties most extensively engaged in exporting Wheat to the United Kingdom during the current harvest, and, in doing so, premise, that we have a Produce Exchange, having fifty or more grain merchants and commission dealers as members. Here they meet daily, exhibit their samples, buy and sell in the open market, and do business fair and openly, placing their own prices upon their grain, and selling to the highest bidder. Of course, every man has his friends and preferences: some draw checks upon banks, payable in gold coin for the face of the bill; others insist upon paying a portion in silver coin, and quibble or find fault, etc. Well, here is the result: Since July 1st we have exported to the United Kingdom 38 entire cargoes of Wheat, divided up between sixteen different commission houses, representing English millers and merchants ordering the same from this coast under limits. So far as we are advised, the business is chiefly upon English account. This business is done under the influence of considerable sharp competition, and through different ship, grain and bag brokers: there is competition between each and all separate trades and interests, and cordial feelings not always existing—that is, they do not always work in concert. So much for explanation, and any doubting our premises can give the writer a personal interview, when the truth can be made apparent. This statement is published on our own responsibility, without a hint or suggestion from any party.

Our export trade in Flour is less than it should be, considering the superiority of our product. There is no place in the world where it is so cheap as here, and yet, by reason of high freights, our millers find only partial employ. Shipments of Superfine to Hongkong are continued (freights by steamer $8 per ton). There is also a growing trade with Central American ports, where the demand runs chiefly for best Extras. The coast trade south to Mexican and other ports is quite limited in extent. It was hoped that long ere this we would have built up a Flour trade with the United Kingdom, but not so; they prefer our dry White Wheat for mixing with their damp grain. The shipping demand for Barley to Iquique is continued, and one cargo has been sent lately to Bolivia, per bark Whistler. Oats are unmoved. Bran and Middlings continue to command high prices, and so also do Potatoes. Mustard Seed appears to be a drug at a very low range of prices, barely enough to pay Chinamen for gathering. Hops appear to be ignored by Eastern buyers, and, for want of a shipping demand, prices have already fallen to a low point. Wool of the fall clip finds favor at moderate prices. The wild speculators who operated largely in the early spring have nearly all come to grief, and retired to the shades of disappointment, leaving the business to regular and legitimate channels. By the Estrydice from Sydney, 223 bales Australian Wool came to hand. Our stock of spring clip in warehouse is said to be 6,000 bales, and mostly of an inferior quality. Hides from Mexican coast ports and elsewhere continue to arrive here in considerable quantities, and shipments Eastward via Panama are of considerable importance. Leather continues in active request both for local use, for Japan, and for shipment East. Tallow is without notable change. Our supply of Dairy Products is barely up to the average of past seasons, while the quality is only passable. Cattle and fresh meats generally are both plentiful and cheap. Salted meats and provisions are less plentiful than usual, the local product light for two or three years past. Poultry and game very abundant.

FLOUR—The demand for export is small. Local trade active for Extras; but Superfine grades are difficult to place—even shipments to China are light, by reason of tonnage scarcity by sail vessels, and high freights ($8 ₱ ton) charged by steamer. Superfine commands $4@4 25; Extra Superfine $4 50@4 75; Baker and Family Extra, $5@5 50 ₱ 196 lbs—all in hf and qr sks. Orders for barrel Flour, best Silk-dressed, are now coming regularly from New England to the Golden Age Mills. The railroad discriminates between barrels and sacks, carrying the former to Boston and New York for $3 50 currency ₱ bbl, against $4 ₱ bbl in sacks heretofore charged for a like service. Transactions include 10,000 qr sks El Dorado Mills, 10,000 qr sks Genesee Mills Superfine, 2,500 bbls Golden Gate Mills Extra, 2,500 bbls Golden Age Extra, 2,500 bbls Starr Mills, Vallejo; 2,000 qr sks XXX Genesee Mills, 500 bbls Alviso, and 500 bbls Santa Clara Mills; 1,000 bbls Oregon Extra, assorted brands—all within the range of our quotations. Our exports for the past three months to all parts aggregate the bulk of 63,500 bbls.

WHEAT—The movement, both inward and outward, continues on a large scale. The total receipts from July 1st to date exceed 2,500,000 centals (Flour included). Our exports for the same period in round figures approximate 2,000,000 centals. This export movement includes seventy-eight full cargoes of Wheat to the United Kingdom. Our total export value of Breadstuffs for the first three months of the harvest year thus approximates a value of over $4,000,000, and not one-fourth of the crop yet marketed. This is a handsome exhibit for California, now in her early manhood—being the Banner Wheat State of the Union. Owing to the scarcity of tonnage available at the moment, our market during the week has been rather languid: the asking price for choice samples, here and to arrive, $1 65. At this Millers purchased moderately, securing several thousand sks at $1 62½@1 65. One shipper was constantly purchasing lots at $1 60@1 62½ for approved parcels; while a single operator was quietly securing all desirable lots for storage at $1 55@1 60. Distillers and others bought dark coast within the range of $1 45@1 50, and choice coast for good sold at $1 55@1 60. Purchases for the week aggregate 7,500 tons, for all purposes and qualities, within the range of $1 45@1 65 ₱ ctl. The closing rate for shipping, $1 62½@1 65. The following vessels are loaded and now ready to clear with Wheat, for the United Kingdom: Herald of the Morning, 31,315 ctls, $53,000 value; Belle Morse, 40,336 ctls, $67,500 value; Good Hope, 33,219 ctls, $51,500 value. Our latest Liverpool quotations are, 13s 3d@13s 4d.

BARLEY—The ruling rates for bright Bay, $1 17½@1 25; Coast, $1 10@1 12½, with sales of 15,000 sks within the range. 2,500 sks Chevalier sold at $1 50@1 55.

WOOL—The demand for Fall Clip is good; sales for the week, in lots, 250,000 lbs at 18@20c for choice fleece long staple; medium, do, 16@17c; burry and dirty, 11@12½. No sale for Spring Clip with a stock of about 6,000 bales in warehouse.

HIDES—Imports free from Mexican ports. We quote Dry, 17@19c, latter for city slaughterers' stock; Wet Salted, 8@10c, latter for city.

HOPS—There is very little doing. A few bales new crop sold at 33@37½c.

MUSTARD SEED—The demand is very trifling—White, 1½@2c; Brown, 1½@3c, according to quality.

OATS—The market is very quiet. Sales for the week, in lots, aggregate 3,000 sks, within the range of $1 50@1 80 ₱ ctl, as extremes.

HAY—The supply is free. Cargo sales to the trade, according to quality, from $19 to $14: extra choice, $15@16 ₱ ton.

BEANS—There is but a light demand—small White and Pea, 3@3¼c; Butter, 2@3½c; Bayos, 3½@3½c; Pink, 4½@3¾c.

POTATOES—The crop yield of both kinds—Irish and Sweet—is very great. Humboldts, $1 75 for choice; other kinds, $1 50@1 80 as extremes. Sweet Carolinas, $1 ₱ ctl. This year's crop of the latter is very prolific; and all sorts pay the producer splendidly.

POULTRY—Is in moderate demand and quite plentiful at our quotations. We quote: Hens, $8@9; Roosters, $5@7 50, as to size; Spring Chickens, $4@5; Ducks, tame, $8@9; Geese, tame, $12@13 ₱ doz; Turkeys, 20@22c ₱ lb; Hare, $2@2 50; Doves, 75@$1 ₱ doz; Wild Ducks, $1 50@3; Wild Geese, $2@4; Quails, $1 75@2.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter of choice quality is scarce, good is plentiful with fair demand. We quote choice California fresh roll Butter at 37½@45c; firkin do, 27½@32½c; packed roll in brine, 32½@35c. California Cheese is in light stock, selling at 12½@13c. Fresh California Eggs are in better supply and in fair demand at 42½@45c. Oregon Eggs are very dull at 35c; Eastern are selling at 31c, with light stock on hand. Eastern Cheese jobbing at 14@16c.

CATTLE, ETC.—Poor meat plenty; good meats scarce. We quote slaughterers' prices as follows: Beef, ₱ qr, 6@8c; Mutton, 6½@8c; Lambs, 8@9c; Calves, scarce at 8@12c ₱ lb. Hogs on foot are selling at 5½@6½c; do dressed 8@9c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—Apples suited to present table use are more plentiful. Pears and Peaches are yet arriving in quantities. Also, Plums, Quinces and Grapes are very abundant and cheap. Strawberries arrive daily in moderate quantities. Figs are yet in fair supply. Oranges and Lemons are scarce. Dried Apples, Peaches, etc., are in light stock. No Cranberries from the East have yet arrived here. Freights from Chicago here have recently been reduced from $400 to $300 per car, or say from $3 to $2 50 per barrel. Howe & Hall, wholesale dealers, furnish the following quotations: Apples—Choice, $2@3 50 ₱ box; common, 50@75c ₱ box. Pears—Bartlett, choice, $2@3 ₱ box; eating, $1@1 25; cooking, 50@75c. Plums and Prunes, 50@75c ₱ box. Peaches—Choice, 50@75c ₱ box; common, 25@50c. Quinces, $1@1 25 ₱ box. Figs, 5@6c ₱ lb. Strawberries, 7@8c ₱ lb. Grapes—Blue Damascus, 1½@2½c ₱ lb; Flame Tokay, 2½@3c ₱ lb; Black Morocco, 2½@3c ₱ lb; Hamburg, 2½@3c ₱ lb; Isabella and Catawba, 2½@3c ₱ lb; Native, 1½@2c ₱ lb; Mission del Pasa, 2½@3c ₱ lb for wine. Oranges—Thin skin, 75c@$1 ₱ box; do, thick skin, $1@1 25 ₱ box. Lemons—Sicilian, $6 ₱ 100; Sicily, $7@8 ₱ box. Limes, $1@2 ₱ M. Bananas, $2 50@3 ₱ bunch. Cocoanuts, $7@8 ₱ 100. Cantaloupes, $1@2 ₱ 100 or $25 ₱ doz; do, River, $4@5 ₱ 100. Watermelons, $2@3 ₱ 100. Dried Fruits—Apples, 2@3c ₱ lb; Peaches, 3@4½c ₱ lb; Apricots, 8@10c ₱ lb; Pears, 1@2½c ₱ lb; Plums, unpitted, 2c ₱ lb; pitted, 4@5c ₱ lb; Nectarines, 3@4 12½c ₱ lb; Peeled Dried Peaches, 12½@15c ₱ lb; Figs, black, 7@8c; Figs, white, 15@20c ₱ lb; Blackberries, 7@8c ₱ lb; Figs, 2@3c ₱ lb.

FARM AND GARDEN.

ORNAMENTAL TREE PLANTING.—More attention ought to be given to ornamenting village and farm door-yards with trees. The following suggestions on this subject from the *Ohio Farmer* are in the main very sensible: Do not plant trees directly in front of the house. The ground here, especially the central part, should be in grass alone, kept neat and smooth by frequent mowing. A few flower beds may be cut in the sod, near the dwelling, or by the side of the pathway, and a few trees and shrubs set irregularly near the fence, to give shade and shelter, and still more at the side of the house, especially where they will screen from view the back-yard, stable, etc, and form a background to the view of the premises from the street. Do not plant so many trees about the house as to exclude the sunshine. Too much shade is a common fault with the older classes of residences, and careful observation will show that families in such houses are much more liable to sickness than those living in houses where sunshine and air have free scope. Modern science has done good service in teaching the value of sunshine and dry earth as disinfectants or preventives of disease. The greatest improvement could be made in the looks as well as healthfulness of many good residences of the older class by the free use of the woodman's axe. Do not plant large-growing trees in small yards, nor tall-growing trees near low dwellings. Most of our village door-yards are quite small, and when filled up, as is often the case, with a few large trees, they appear far more diminutive than they would if planted with shrubs or dwarf trees; and the low stature of our older style of houses is doubly conspicuous where tall trees are seen towering higher than the cornice. For small yards and for cemetery lots the dwarfish slow-growing evergreen trees are most appropriate, and quite a variety of these can now be had at all good nurseries; but such kinds as the Norway spruce and Austrian pine, heretofore too commonly planted, should be only used in large grounds and for screens and wind-breaks. But those who already have these and other free growing trees planted in small lots, can check their growth and improve their premises by removing them from a central position to one side; or, if too large for removal, by cutting off the top and clipping the sides annually, and, if too thrifty, cutting off some of the roots. Do not plant or tolerate apple or peach trees in the front yard. Pear and cherry trees are more symmetrical, and a few of these may be allowed on the side of large front grounds, but the apple and peach usually look shabby, and should occupy back-premises with the cabbage and currant bushes. Good residences are often rendered unattractive to an eye of taste by old gnarled apple trees, standing as grim sentinels where should be cheerful evergreens and smiling roses.

FATTENING CATTLE ON GRASS.—In Great Britain and Ireland the wealthiest and most independent farmers are those who occupy large farms of good grass land, and who fatten and sell, annually, large numbers of cattle. This class of farmers are called graziers; they keep very little of the land in tillage, do not winter large numbers of cattle, but buy two or three-years old heifers and steers in the spring, keep them on a choice pasture during the summer and autumn, and sell them before the animals begin to lose flesh late in the fall. The vast herds of Texan cattle are sometimes managed in a similar way, being purchased when in low condition, and driven on the ranche and fed on sufficient prairie grass until they have become nearly fat. Farmers who have good-grass land should devote at least a portion of it to fattening stock. Good two or three-years-old heifers and steers, kept on a rich pasture for six months, would probably pay better than inferior tillage. The money would all come together, and the cost of transportation, compared with that of cereals, would be trifling. Every farmer should fatten all his young stock that are not required for the dairy or yoke. Selling stock of any kind before they are properly made up for the market is very bad management, and a great deal of money is lost by farmers in this way.

FOWLS IN ORCHARDS.—The public has yet to learn the full advantage of keeping poultry. Few seem to appreciate what they do among trees in an orchard. Let any one try them in an orchard of a quarter of an acre, where they may be kept by a picket fence four or five feet high; put in say 125 fowls, and observe the result. They will avoid annoyance in the garden, of which so many complain, while they work among the trees, doing just what is needed and destroying everything that can injure the fruit trees, in the shape of bugs, worms or other insects, and laying a large number of eggs, which are a cash article, to say nothing of the chickens, which pay well for raising at the present time. I have tried it and know it is so. I have about 100 fowls which have worked admirably among the trees, keeping the ground in condition, keeping off the insects, and promoting the growth of the orchard.

A Quaker married a woman of the Church of England. After the ceremony, the vicar asked for the fees, which he said were a crown. The Quaker, astounded at the demand, said if he would show him any text in the Scriptures which proved his fees were a crown, he would give it to him; upon which the vicar directly turned to the twelfth chapter of Proverbs, fourth verse, where it said, "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband." "Thou art right," remarked the Quaker, "in thy assertion; Solomon was a wise man; there is thy fee and something besides to buy thee a pair of gloves."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Spurgen never wrote a sermon.

Napoleon has been sued by his publishers.

Taglioni has lost her fortune.

Andrew Johnson will run as a candidate for Congressman at Large.

Bishop Peck, Méthodist, will not go to San Francisco until next year.

Kilpatrick, Tilton and Gen. Farnsworth are stumping New Hampshire.

Daniel Drew acknowledges being worth twenty-five million dollars.

Dan Godfrey will come back to America next Spring and give concerts.

The Emperor of Brazil has made Hiram Powers Knight of the Order of the Rose.

Miss Kate Field will introduce "The Bridge of Sighs" into her "England of To-day."

Queen Victoria is said to have presented Nellie Grant with her portrait, set in precious stones.

Mary A. Livermore has written a strong appeal to women to work in the present political contest.

The statue of President Lincoln for the National Monument has been completed at Chicopee, Mass. It weighs 1,550 pounds.

Gran Duke Alexis has sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Amoy, China.

Dr. T. M. Coan, literary editor of the *Independent*, has returned from a three months' tour in Europe.

Mrs. Charles Sumner, wife of the Massachusetts Senator, has been passing the summer at Venice.

Senator Sumner was born January 6, 1811, and therefore lacks a few months of completing his sixty-second year.

Prince Bismarck is a paper manufacturer, and gives his mill at Vazia his personal attention. He manufactures paper from wood exclusively.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt are expected home shortly from California, where they have been travelling for some time. They will for the present reside at their country home, Irvington on the Hudson,

The young Emperor of China is described as very effeminate, with no capacity for business, and is inordinately fond of displays and theatricals. He is easily ruled by the wife who was educated for him at such vast expense of money and dress, and she is regarded as having the controlling interest in the Government.

When Henry Wilson came to South Bend, Indiana, to speak, Schuyler Colfax was watching the dying bed of his mother—the mother to whom he owed all his early training and encouragement. He declined an invitation to preside at the meeting, but sent his greetings to Wilson. The dying woman heard of the meeting, and said to her son: "Schuyler, you must go and preside. If you do not, you know what they will say. No matter about me. I wish you to go." And he went and introduced Senator Wilson in a generous, manly speech, and hastened back just in time to receive his mother's dying words.

Poor Lady Burdett-Coutts! She has an income of about two hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, and I fear she finds it very inconvenient. I was told that recently a certain bishop, with whom she had been acquainted for many years, applied to her for money to help to build a church. She had so much confidence in the bishop that she signed a blank check and gave it to him. She had no doubt that he would fill it up with as much as two or perhaps three thousand pounds. The bishop filled it up with thirty thousand, and that was the last money or the last word he ever got from Lady Burdett-Coutts.—*M. D. C., in Commercial.*

WIT AND HUMOR.

Many plain young ladies live to be pretty old ones.

What would a bird do when deprived of his beak?—Call for his bill.

Mutual admiration—As the season of parties approach—boys begin to feel gallant, and "gals" buoyant.

A punster challenged a sick man's vote at the city election on the ground that he was an *ill* legal voter.

"Sir, I will make you feel the arrows of my resentment." "Ah, Miss, why should I fear your arrows when you never had a beau."

Why is coal the most contradictory article known to commerce?—Because, when purchased, instead of going to the cellar.

A traveler in Normandy thinks that the famous statue of the Virgin, said to have fallen from the skies, which is worshiped by the population, as a work of art does not speak well of celestial sculpture.

A model bill, made out by an old farmer against his neighbor, reads as follows: "Neighbor A, Dr. to B to horse and waggion, goin' to mill, once since and twice before, one dollar.

A witness, describing certain events, said: "The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Jacob Wilkins." "What was the name of his other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsil. The witness was disgusted.

An exchange, describing a fashionable party, speaks of a gallant who whispered to a lady, "and took her apart;" and ungallantly adds that "it is not a very difficult feat to take a lady apart these times, but there is very little left of her afterward."

A prisoner arraigned before a Recorder in New Orleans was told: "I really don't know whether I had better fine you $1 or $10; what's your idea about it?" Prisoner—"Your Honor, all I have to plead is that you will not set down *aught* in malice."

A reporter writing up a wreck at sea, said that no less than thirteen unfortunates bit the dust.

The story is told that a young lover, living in Danbury, Conn., who played and sang before his sweetheart's house for two hours on one of these recent hot nights, was electrified after a short rest by cordial "thank you," gracefully pronounced by the "other fellow," who appeared at the window.

"What a nuisance!" exclaimed a gentleman at a concert, as a young fop in front of him kept talking in a loud voice to a lady at his side. "Did you refer to me, sir?" threateningly demanded the fop. "Oh, no; I mean the musicians there, who keep up such a noise with their instruments that I can't hear your conversation," was the stinging reply.

A singularly painful circumstance attended the death of a Monroe gentleman, which occurred last week. Last winter he made an agreement with his wife to the effect that should she kindle the fire mornings for six months, he would do it for the same length of time. She had just completed her part of the contract when he died. It is a very sad affair.

HAD the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Family Sewing Machine been invented before the Lock-Stitch Machine there would probably not have been a double-thread machine in existence at the present day. The supposed necessity for shuttles and bobbins or complicated machinery is fast disappearing, although an enormous amount of capital is interested in maintaining an opposite opinion; but, notwithstanding this, the great merit of the Willcox & Gibbs is giving it the ascendency with the masses of the community, who think and examine for themselves.

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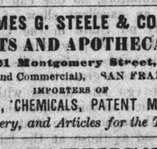

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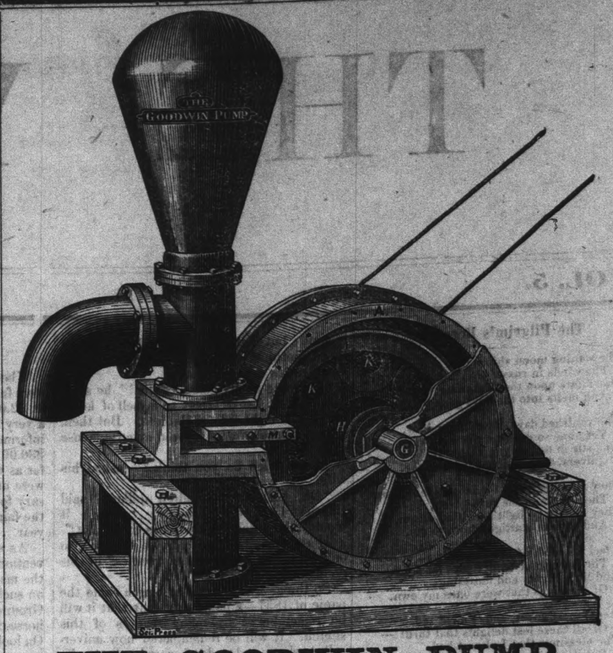

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